

WebWatch

A new feature of interesting
and wacky sites.

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Restoring harmony

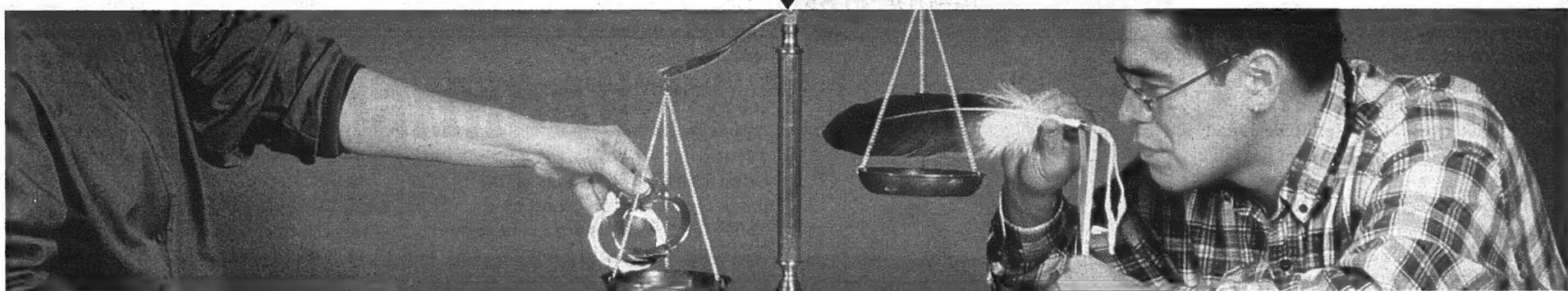
The road to
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Alumni, faculty and
fans celebrate.

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UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

folio

Volume 36 Number 11

FEBRUARY 12, 1999

<http://www.ualberta.ca/~publicas/folio>

U of A lands \$18.5 million Access Fund grant

By Lucianna Ciccioppo

It was a good day for aspiring engineers — 817 additional undergraduate and graduate spaces will be available at the U of A by 2004, a 30 per cent increase, thanks to a \$18.5 million cash injection from the provincial government.

Speaking in Calgary Feb. 9, Minister of Advanced Education and Career Development Clint Dunford announced the U of A's multimillion package for engineering and computing science programs along with a new collaborative degree in education with Grande Prairie Regional College (GPRC).

"It's an excellent day for the entire university, in terms of support," said Dr. David Lynch, dean of engineering, on the phone from Calgary. "This is exactly, in terms of student numbers, the proposal we presented to government last year. There were also some interesting developments: a significant, capital one-time only component which will assist us putting in place the undergraduate equipment we need for a major expansion like this," said Lynch. "This may be a good start to some very pressing space needs."

Dean Lynch wasn't the only happy man in Calgary Tuesday. "This has been a positive experience," said Dr. Doug Owram, vice-president (academic) and provost. "Advanced Education worked with us to make sure the numbers were reasonable to cover our costs," he said. "The minister moved on a familiar position — he wasn't very positive about new facilities — but then recognized there had to be new facilities. So in that sense we really felt they worked with us."

The U of A's funding breaks down to approximately \$16.2 million for capital



Engineering students and facilities will benefit from an \$18.5 million Access Fund grant.

BlueFish Studios

in numbers for electrical engineering, particularly in telecommunications and microelectronics, said Lynch, and a significant increase in chemical and mechanical engineering, with a smaller one in mining. The money helps advance plans for two facilities in development: the Electrical and Computer Engineering Research facility and the Engineering Teaching and Learning Centre, he said.

The government support is a good sign, said Owram, an endorsement of the U of A's reputation for highly-qualified students and advanced research.

"We still do have the other side of 30,000 existing students where we need more resources. But I'm encouraged in two ways: 1) [Advanced Education] worked with us to make sure when they did this program they covered real costs; they didn't try to do it on the cheap and 2) They set up a reporting method which is much more reasonable and gives us more flexibility in designing the program rather than have it all budgeted down to the last computer or desktop. We can actually move and have some flexibility and that's a big change." ■

expenditure and \$2.2 million in operating grants. It includes a 300-space increase for computing science at the undergraduate and graduate levels by 2004, while the education degree program with GPRC expands to 70.

It's all part of a \$51 million allocation from the province's Access Fund to create more than 1,000 student places in 21 post-secondary information and communication-technology (ICT) programs across Alberta. The University of Lethbridge received about \$5 million while the University of Calgary was allocated \$20.4 million. That's because the U of C is planning a more aggressive expansion in their first-year spaces than U of A. Down the road, explained

Lynch, the numbers and dollars will even out.

"We have taken an approach whereby we phase in very carefully the expansion over the first three or four years, in order to ensure we put in place the right equipment and facilities for students," said Lynch.

The Access Fund announcement follows Premier Ralph Klein's commitment, in his recently televised address, to double the number of entry spaces in ICT programs within two years. The goal, said the premier, is to establish 35,000 new jobs in this sector by 2005.

The number of students in computing engineering will double to 130 in second year. The funding enables a large increase

A distribution sample of the \$51 million Access Fund allocation:

1999/2000 Funding	
U of A	\$18,463,900
U of C	\$20,445,900
U of L	\$4,957,100
GMCC	\$1,044,000
NAIT	\$673,000

» quick » facts



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NEW from
U of A Press

Alberta Elders' Cree Dictionary

The award-winning physics film maker

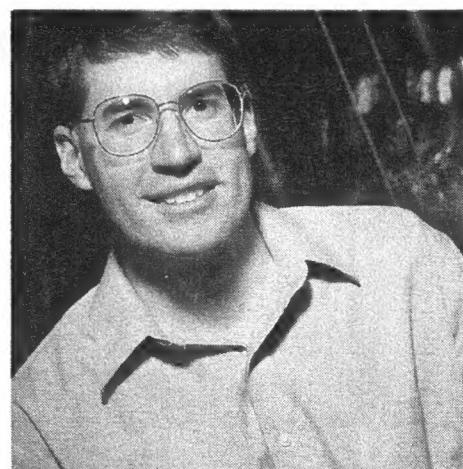
By Roger Armstrong

Dr. Mark Freeman was looking forward to being interviewed by CFRN-TV the day after his interview with *Folio*. "I've been on Popcorn Playhouse," says Freeman about the station's children's show, "[and] I think I said...I wanted to be a mad scientist." He jokes that his dream has come true.

Why the interest from CFRN? Because the associate professor of physics, home-town boy and U of A alumnus has been awarded a 1999 NSERC Steacie Fellowship, one of four awarded across Canada to researchers who are earning international recognition in their fields. The fellowship will be presented in Ottawa in the spring, and it comes with a two-year, \$180,000 payment so Freeman can concentrate fully on his research. "It's kind of like getting a dream research grant," he says. "I found it very flattering to be nominated by my department chair and then to have that go through and be submitted by the university."

"The type of work Mark is doing is very innovative work that borders on new physics and also has strong technological and industrial ramifications," says Dr. John Samsom, chair of physics. Samsom points out Freeman won the Faculty of Science Research Award last year and the inaugural Martha Cook Piper Research Prize.

In his research, Freeman uses a scanning tunneling microscope and laser pulses to observe something that is otherwise just a blur. To demonstrate how this works, Freeman takes a small household fan and starts it. All one can see is a blur until he turns on a strobe light that gives the appearance of slowing down the blades of the fan.



Dr. Mark Freeman

More important, Freeman has developed a revolutionary class of instrument able to see things never seen before. "We are pretty much surprised by everything we see with this thing," he says. For example, electrons on a material surface reacting to a magnetic force are now visible in a "movie" he puts together to show the ul-

tra-fast motion of these moving particles. This makes Freeman the creator of the world's fastest movie.

"As a general trend, as things get smaller their characteristic time scales increase. By the time we are down in the microscopic world, we are interested in being able to strobe things on the picosecond or femtosecond time scales." Thirty femtoseconds are to one second what one second is to a million years, explains Freeman.

Freeman's laser can produce pulses as short as 30 femtoseconds. This allows him to observe previously unknown processes, a significant development because the researcher can only understand so much without having to look at the phenomena being studied. His microscope sees things on the atomic scale, which is interesting for basic science and useful for creating new kinds of computer parts, he says.

"We can look at magnetic devices used in data storage, like the hard disk

in every computer and see how fast the materials respond and help to understand what the limits are for magnetic recording technology," he adds. Five Fortune 500 companies have already used Freeman's lab to test prototypes and the demand for his lab time is increasing.

Currently, he's working with an American consortium on a project over the next four years to store 100 billion bits of data on one square inch. This is roughly 100 times the density found in computer disks now.

The 38-year-old's scientific curiosity goes back a long time. In fact, he credits his Grade 8 science teacher, Joyce Walton, with inspiring him and giving him a good base for his scientific studies.

"That's very gratifying," says Walton. "That's part of a teacher's job, to pass the torch as you might say. I'm very glad he has achieved his success and he obviously had great potential and he is beginning to realize it." ■

Petro-Canada lends helping hand to new faculty

By Geoff McMaster

Petro-Canada has pledged assistance to new researchers in the faculties of engineering, business and science — to the tune of \$500,000 over five years.

The money will combine cash awards with an endowment plan to help new faculty members launch their scholarly careers and get their research on the right track. As part of Petro-Canada's Young Innovator Awards Program, the fund is meant to recognize researchers whose work might potentially impact "society at large."

UNIVERSITY
OF ALBERTA
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"It's tremendous support that comes at a crucial time in [new faculty members'] careers," says engineering dean, Dr. David Lynch. He says the awards will allow starting researchers to "get ideas moving forward more quickly than would otherwise be the case."

Petro-Canada has already set up the program at several other Canadian universities. While the company has been a strong supporter of engineering in the past — especially in its contribution to graduate scholarships — this is the first time it has donated money to new researchers across three faculties. In addition to the \$500,000 start-up fund, Petro-Canada is also contributing \$150,000 to the engineering faculty's Industrial Safety and Loss Management program.

Lynch says programs like Young Innovators help with recruitment and show the commitment of major industry partners.

"I think everyone is worried about the [brain drain] issue, and this type of program helps in providing that crucial support early on to enable young faculty members to realize they can start their careers in Canada and lead very productive and very fulfilling careers here," he says.

Those in their first eight years as full-time faculty are eligible to apply for a Young Innovator award. Selection criteria is based on academic achievement, overall research promise of the applicant, quality of the proposal

and the "impact associated with the award." Preference may be given to those who are conducting research in areas directly related to Petro-Canada's business.

Selection will be made by the vice-president (research and external affairs) along with three other individuals appointed by the president and a representative of Petro-Canada. ■

folio

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...it makes sense

Web Watch

By Randy Pavelich

This column is a new Folio feature highlighting interesting Web sites. Let us know what you think and, by all means, pass along addresses of your favorite sites to the U of A Web manager, Randy Pavelich, at info@ualberta.ca. Here are some of his initial picks:

The secret life on microchips
<http://micro.magnet.fsu.edu/creatures/>

The people who design microprocessors would have to be a pretty straight-faced bunch, right? Well, this site proves they have a sense of humor that spills over into their work. Dinosaurs, hummingbirds, license plates and even wedding invitations have been etched onto the silicon. If critters aren't to your liking, how about crystallized beer? There is a vast array of photomicrography (photographs taken through a microscope) and samples of special imaging to view. This site rates a very high geek-interest factor.

A sharp home page

<http://www3.bc.sympatico.ca/linder/>

As a rule, most personal home pages are barely mediocre. This one is an example of how to do it right. All the requisites are here: portfolio, resume, contacts and so on, but the design is stunning. JavaScript is tastefully deployed throughout the site and considering the amount of graphical content, it's easy on the bandwidth demands. If only every home page could be this good.

The Department of Comparative Literature, Religion and Media/Film Studies

http://www.humanities.ualberta.ca/comparative_studies/

An elegant U of A site. The colors are subtle and the graphics create a consistent, sophisticated feel that is carried through most of the site. The major links are well

described and cover all the areas that should be covered for a departmental home page. It will still display well on a 640 x 480 monitor in terms of both length and width, and despite the numerous small graphics it isn't a painfully long download.

Taxi!

<http://www.ultimatetaxi.com/>

Wire up a big, yellow Checker cab with a laptop, digital camera, sound and light equipment, wireless Internet connection, plus a trunkload of kitsch and you have "The Ultimate Taxi" in Aspen, Colo. Celebrities seem to frequently end up in this taxi, but I'm not sure about the photo of the Pope. Apparently this site makes use of a patented 3-D viewing technology requiring 3-D glasses for the full effect. Given what it looks like in 2-D, 3-D would not be for the faint of heart. ■

Restoring harmony

The road to aboriginal justice

By Geoff McMaster

Aboriginal communities refer to it as "restorative justice," and from all accounts it's remarkably successful. Instead of being sentenced to an endless cycle of prison terms, criminals must face members of their community in a traditional healing circle. No plea bargaining, and no excuses. It's a system that recognizes the communal nature of crime and the value of restoring harmony between offender, victim and the extended families of both.

It is now widely accepted the Canadian criminal justice system has failed native people miserably over its history. In Alberta, aboriginal people make up six per cent of the population, but they constitute 39 per cent of those in prison. When released, they are far from rehabilitated and likely to re-offend, according to lawyer and native studies instructor, Tony Mandamin. Where restorative measures have been piloted, however, success rates have been striking. At Hollow Water First Nation in Manitoba, an Ojibwa community northeast of Winnipeg, 52 sexual offenders took part in community healing circles in the mid-80s as part of sentencing. By 1995, only two had re-offended and were sent to prison.

But at the Alberta Justice Summit in Calgary two weeks ago, there was much heated discussion surrounding any suggestion of a separate justice system for aboriginal offenders, and especially of instituting a distinct criminal code. According to Rupert Arcand of the Confederacy of Treaty Six First Nations, it was painfully evident too many people still know too little about the problems aboriginal communities face and why so many of their young end up swinging through the revolving prison door.

"It really amazes me that in this day and age there are so many people misinformed about the system itself, let alone the aboriginal perspective on justice," says Arcand. "What I got from the summit is that whether they see how it impacts people or not, many still feel very strongly about the charter [and its protection of individual rights]. Because we view things differently — the herd of one is the herd of all."

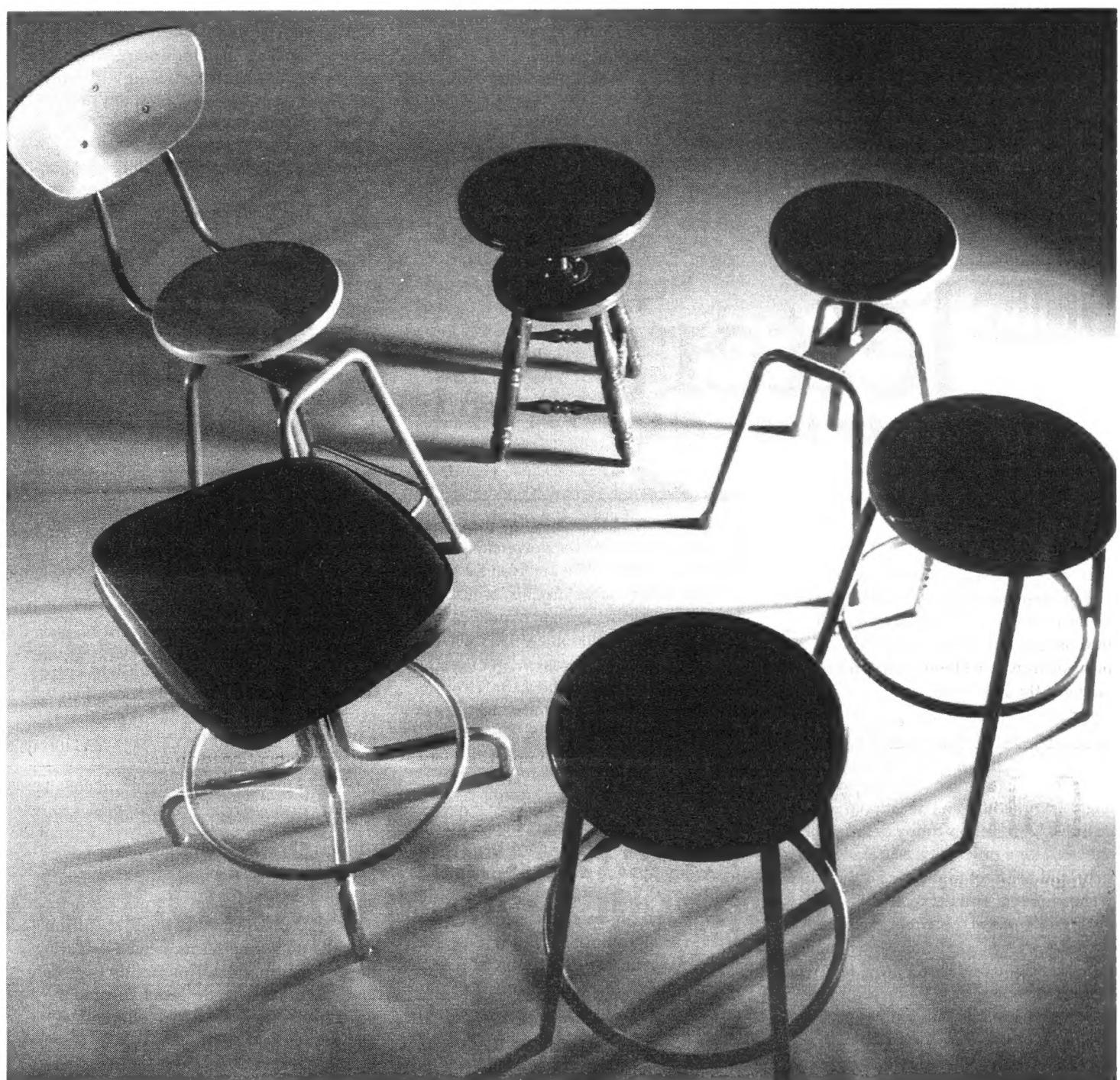
"ENDMIC RACISM" IN JUSTICE SYSTEM

Dr. Brad Enge, director of the law faculty's indigenous law program, says the criminal justice system is flexible enough to allow alternative sentencing measures "provided there is the political will" on behalf of politicians and aboriginal leaders. In fact many initiatives are now underway in Alberta to include some native healing practices, especially for youth offenders. In some cases the practices are even being applied to non-native people.

But despite signs of progress, Enge argues the biggest obstacle remains "endemic racism" at virtually all levels of the justice system, from "over-policing" of natives, to inadequate legal representation for those charged, to poorly communicated court procedures, to restricted access and to probation.

"[Aboriginal people] are sick and tired of seeing this endless cycle. The chances of an aboriginal going to jail are 10 times higher than that of others going to jail. When you see statistics like that it makes you wonder, what the hell is wrong with this criminal system?"

"Why not have a criminal code applicable to a constitutionally distinct group of



Tina Chang

people? If the criminal legal system is not willing to accommodate the interests of aboriginal people, then we should seek our own separate legal system."

Enge contends there is a fundamental clash of values between the mainstream criminal justice system and the native tradition, especially when it comes to balancing the rights of the individual with the concept of communal harmony. Striving for compromise inevitably evokes suspicion that some in our society are given "special rights."

"The non-aboriginal component in society don't want to see the aboriginal people being treated differently than them, setting themselves apart from this universal criminal legal system," he says. "They feel as though one law should apply to everyone, and they resist anything that could be construed as some sort of constitutional accommodation."

DIFFERING PERCEPTIONS OF PUNISHMENT

Arcand agrees the promotion of one law for all was a familiar refrain at the summit: "The term I kept hearing a lot was rule of law — I guess if you rule you make the law."

There is also the perception among the general public, says Enge, that restorative measures such as healing circles are too lenient, that they don't carry enough punitive force to make an offender "pay" for his or her crime. But he says that's where

differences in world-view — and in what constitutes a healthy society — become most acute.

"It boils down to cultural differences as to what constitutes punishment. From an aboriginal person's point of view, public shame and humiliation and having to apologize to everybody is a form of punishment," he says.

With most healing circles, the entire community decides on a suitable course of probation for an offender, often after hours of wrenching confrontation between victims, offenders and their families. Probation might include treatment programs and a certain number of hours of community service aimed directly at healing fractured relationships. It may not fit the conventional notion of "hard time," but it's far from a free ride, say those familiar with such sentencing.

"Traditional values run deep," says Tony Mandamin. "The individual who is a wrong-doer is expected to acknowledge the wrong-doing, to admit to it. That in itself is the first step towards behaving properly. The emphasis on aboriginal society was to restore harmony in the community, so their primary objective was to get relations between people back to what was the norm."

Native studies instructor and lawyer Dennis Callihoo argues the conventional justice system is weak because it leaves little room for compassion.

"People have complaints that the criminal justice system should care for people, but the way the system is set up, it's not built in," he says. "You're processed within the system according to law. It's not necessarily there to revitalize culture or care about the person — that's not its function."

What sets aboriginal restoration apart from conventional European-centred justice is an emphasis on more than just sound relationships. It also fundamentally acknowledges how damaged social networks — plagued with childhood neglect, substance abuse and sexual abuse — might play a role in contributing to criminal behavior in the first place. As journalist Ruth Teichroeb writes in her book *Flowers on my Grave* (an examination of the epidemic of sexual abuse and teenage suicide in native communities), "reaching beyond punishment to reconciliation and healing creates the possibility that the cycle of abuse will be broken."

In the long run, however, as Canadian society comes to a better understanding of the aboriginal way of life, everyone may stand to gain from less punishment and more restoration of harmony, says Mandamin.

"My own view is that aboriginal justice initiatives are showing a way, in a sense, for a different approach that has great potential not only for aboriginal people but for others as well." ■

In memoriam

DR. GORDON LESLIE MOWAT

On Jan. 15, 1999, Professor Emeritus Gordon Leslie Mowat died in Edmonton. He was 83. Dr. Mowat had occupied many important positions and was highly regarded in various organizations. These included school superintendent, school inspector, assistant director of school administration, vice-chairman of the 1957-59 Alberta Royal Commission on Education, chairman of the Provincial Board of Post-secondary Education, and chair of the Private Colleges Accreditation Board. At the University of Alberta, Dr. Mowat's positions included professor (1957-77) and head (1968-73) of the Department of Educational Administration, president of AAS:UA, and acting vice-president (planning and development). He received a Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977.



Dr. Gordon Leslie Mowat

Gordon Mowat was born in Parkland, Alta., in 1916. He was educated at Parkland School, Calgary Normal School, Brigham Young University (BSc), and Stanford University (MA, EdD). His first teaching assignments were at Shouldice, Ewelme, Glenwood, and Barnwell. During the Second World War, he was an RCAF electronics instructor in Montreal. In 1948 Gordon married Mary Oestreich, a schoolteacher born in Manola, Alta. They had three children — Elizabeth, Catherine, and Charles. Mary died in 1981.

Dr. Mowat will be remembered for his quiet effectiveness. At meetings he allowed participants to express their views fully and then summarized areas of general agreement. Among his many achievements were involvement in developing the School Foundation Program Fund, persuading the U of A Board of Governors to change a policy and allow

the Faculty Club to be built, formulating the 50/50 blending approach for Grade 12 marks, and influencing the U of A to introduce spring sessions. He could be portrayed as "the architect of Alberta's post-secondary educational system," especially for integrating the college sector, for influencing formation of the Alberta Council on Admissions and Transfer, and for promoting development of post-secondary courses and research at the University of Alberta, assisted by a Kellogg Foundation grant.

Dr. Mowat enjoyed sports (particularly baseball, curling, and golf), hunting, music, reading, and his lakeside cabin. He was a sincere environmentalist and a director of the Alberta Wildlife Federation.

Many people will miss Gordon. His educational legacy stands as a memorial to a lifetime of service to Alberta, its students, and its educators. ■

folio letters to the editor

ON SENIORS PAYING TUITION

Dear Sir(s)

So, the University of Alberta has penalized 5 full-time senior students and 28 part-time senior students ("Seniors no longer entitled to free education at U of A," Jan. 29). Cuts have been stayed for 2 years, for which we assume the seniors are to give undying gratitude to their alma mater. No, Mr. Silzer, businesses do not survive by providing free goods. So when was the University of Alberta redefined as a business? I always thought I worked for an educational institution; indeed, I have this funny deluded belief that I work for a university! Ms. Rowan has clearly paid her debt to society for the education she received, and yet received no pay for it. Has not one of the recent arguments for post-secondary education been the life-long economic advantages it provides? Well, Mr. Silzer, there are no life-long economic advantages to seniors. But, seniors did help build the University of Alberta. Indeed when I came to the University of Alberta in 1980, I was proud of the pride that Albertans had of their university. I wonder what this decision will do to destroy that pride further, and what impact that will have on the giving of seniors and the deceased to the University of Alberta. When the university stops giving to the community, do not be surprised when

the community reciprocates. My bet is that this decision will cost the university several tens of thousand dollars in return for a few hundred dollars tuition. So, Mr. Murphy, there will be further erosion of public support from a group who knew that the University of Alberta makes sense, but now have increasing doubts about the sense it is now making. They did not need banners to be proud of the University of Alberta, for they were already proud.

The decision is morally reprehensible. It is also economically stupid. You are wrong, Mr. Silzer. Have you never heard of "Seniors' Day" at Shoppers Drug Mart? Businesses provide many free goods as "loss leaders." As a university community, we should be collectively ashamed of this decision as an example of the ageism that is now rampant on our campus. Move over, Scrooge! Your labours are over. By this decision, the University of Alberta has earned the right to take over the archetype of selfish egocentrism.

Keep working at it and even Mr. Klein will become lauded as a benefactor of our institution.

Sincerely yours,
Dr. Michael Rodda
Director of WCCSD
Department of Educational Psychology

PRACTICE FACILITY FLAK

The article by Geoff McMaster in *Folio*, Jan. 29, titled "University looking at three locations for 2001 practice field," quotes anonymous (I wonder why?) Physical Education officials as saying the track and field facility next to the Van Vliet Centre is "already overused." The article then quotes Mr. Dale Shulha as saying that it would be "very short sighted of the university if we looked at jamming a new facility in there... it just doesn't make a lot of sense and we're strongly opposed to that."

This is a gross distortion of the facts. I have been using the track and field facility for the last 12 years, on average 2 times per week, except when there is snow, during the fall and winter terms as well as during the summer months. This facility is grossly underutilized, even deserted, most of the year. Anybody who claims otherwise is not saying the truth.

Mr. Shulha is dead wrong in several ways. It would be very short sighted for the university to build a new stadium elsewhere, such as on "Provincial Land" next to the Neil Crawford Centre. For one, it would likely be just as underutilized as the old stadium, if not more so. Secondly, it would make much more

sense, financially as well as in terms of commuting, to renovate the old stadium. A practice stadium does not need 8 lanes, only six, so the argument of "jamming" is a fabricated one.

A new stadium next to the Neil Crawford Centre will be a "white elephant" for which all of us would have to pay dearly, in construction and especially in maintenance costs — for many years to come. It is high time that those "Physical Education officials," including Mr. Shulha, face up to the facts, rather than advancing their expensive pipe dreams at our expense.

Dr. Hans G. Machel
Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences

TIX THANKS

Dear Folio,
I was delighted to be the winner of tickets to the ESO on Friday, January 22, 1999. My son and I thoroughly enjoyed the performance. Thank you once again for this lovely prize!

Yours truly,
Leslie Vermeer
Projects Editor
University of Alberta Press

U of A salaries near bottom of the Canadian pack

By Geoff McMaster

Faculty at the University of Alberta continue to lag behind most other Canadian universities when it comes to bringing home the paycheque.

In a recent survey of 18 universities, the U of A placed 14th with an overall mean salary of \$74,242, compared to the University of Toronto's top Canadian mean salary of \$83,669. The salaries for full and associate professors at the U of A are near the bottom of the pack at 16th and 17th respectively. The salary for assistant professors is at 14.

"What this means is three things," says academic staff association president Wayne Renke, "At 16 or 17, it makes it difficult to recruit the kind of people we'd

like to get. Two, it makes the job of retention difficult. We have here outstanding scholars, no question ... but if an outstanding scholar can get a better package at another institution, economic rationale dictates the person get that other package.

"The third problem is one of fairness to those that are here. There is little doubt in my mind that we're one of the outstanding faculties not only in Canada but also in the United States, and here we are at 16 out of 18. In effect the low salary is a tax on those of us who are staying here."

According to Statistics Canada, the average salary for professors at the U of A has slid all the way from first place in the

mid-80s, losing ground consistently over recent years. Following the University of Toronto are Simon Fraser and UBC, with the University of Saskatchewan placing a surprising fifth. Behind the U of A are Dalhousie, Calgary, Lethbridge and Memorial.

Fran Trehearne, associate vice-president (academic), points out the need to account for cost of living when assessing the real value of salaries. In the mid-80s, he says, the cost of living in Edmonton was higher relative to other cities in Canada. Today it's much lower, especially when one considers Alberta has no provincial sales tax.

"The university is interested in being among the top universities, but that doesn't mean we have to be among the

top three salaries," says Trehearne. "The question is what we need to pay to get the very best people here, and that may be somewhat less than Toronto or Vancouver." While the U of A may not need to be at the top, he added it should be much higher than the bottom third.

Renke argued while the cost of living is an important consideration, salaries should also compensate for Edmonton's relative isolation.

"What about the northern premium?" he says. "Yes, Edmonton is a sort of jewel of the north, but we're not at the cultural centre of the universe here — and we have long, nasty winters, so there ought to be a market premium for us to come here." ■

Nothing new going on in the "five-ring circus"

By Tim Berrett, track and field Olympian, 1992, 1996 and adjunct professor, Faculty of Physical Education & Recreation

In recent weeks, evidence of corruption within the International Olympic Committee has surfaced. However, accusations of scandalous activity on the part of IOC members are not new. I recall reading the convincing exposés on Olympic scandals by journalists Vyw Simson and Andrew Jennings in the Olympic villages in Barcelona (1992) and Atlanta (1996). Thus, the current allegations do not startle me.

The IOC is reminiscent of a gentlemen's club — only a handful are women — whose constituents are not elected, but chosen by existing members. This ensures tremendous loyalty to the leadership and, in part, explains why previous allegations of dishonesty have been disregarded. Since the first commercially successful Olympic Games in 1984, the economic benefits associated with hosting the event have raised the bidding stakes. Therefore, it should come as no surprise corruption has flourished.

The manner in which the most recent reports emerged has been the cause of some astonishment. Given the closed nature of the IOC, it took a brave soul in Marc Hodler to break ranks and speak publicly of "massive corruption." He had plenty to lose: first-class travel and hotels, entertainment of the highest quality and 'modest gifts' from bidding cities (not to mention elements of the bidding process that are not sanctioned). The majority of athletes who compete at the Olympic Games never get to experience these luxuries. In my two Olympic Games, I do not recall having seen an IOC member taking a

bus to the village to eat after the competitions. Why not? Because IOC members enjoy chauffeur-driven transportation, do not stay in the same cramped, athlete accommodations and do not experience cafeteria dining. However, by removing themselves from the athletes, perhaps the IOC members are the ones who are missing the true Olympic experience.

In addition, I find the public attention accorded to the story remarkable. Internal manoeuvring plays a role in all levels of sport. Why, then, are we so shocked the IOC is a political animal? Perhaps it is because behind the pomp and posturing of the Olympic movement, there are some underlying values regarding sport and its place in society that have considerable merit. The notions of fair play, friendship and international understanding through sport may sound trite, but these ideals still have a place in the world of sport. This is so, even if they have been lost on some members of the IOC. These values will influence the lives of Olympic athletes long after they have run their last lap or scored their last point.

Unfortunately, current athletes are a relatively powerless group. The ultimate weapon would be to withhold their services, but the Olympic Games remains the pinnacle of competition in most sports, so an athlete boycott is impracticable. This might also incur harm on future generations of potential athletes. Many of today's Olympic athletes were inspired by their predecessors. If children are not stimulated by the performances of athletes at

upcoming Olympic Games, then the positive experiences sport can generate may be lost to many. Furthermore, athletes are generally too preoccupied with training (or earning a sufficient income to allow them to continue training) to organise themselves as a unified voice. Although the IOC has an Athletes' Commission, the majority of individuals who serve on it are no longer actively competing. Thus, one means through which current athletes can have an impact is to express concern to the media, as many have done in the past few days.

In order to restore public faith in the Olympic movement, there must be changes from within. The IOC has conceded corruption has occurred, albeit belatedly and in the face of incontrovertible evidence. However, its leadership has not taken the ultimate step in acknowledging responsibility. In IOC circles, it seems as if it is sufficient to allow the fox to look after the affairs of the chicken coop! Canadian IOC member, Dick Pound, has been entrusted with investigating the extent of corruption. The manner in which IOC officials are internally elected results in a perception of conflict between Pound's aspirations to succeed Juan Antonio Samaranch as president and his duty to the Olympic movement to uncover the full extent of corruption. Is it likely someone who stands to gain much from maintaining the status quo will upset the apple cart, even if a few of the rotten fruit have been discarded? While Mr. Pound may be beyond reproach in this matter, there is potential for underhandedness and deceit. The public trust in

the IOC has been damaged and a serious overhaul of procedures and personnel is needed to restore confidence in the Olympic movement.

I believe there is hope for the future of the Olympics. However, the lifeline may come from a source that is an anathema to one of the concepts underlying the modern Games. The mere ousting of a few miscreants will not suffice. External inducement is the key. For such pressure to have any bearing on the internal workings of the IOC, it must hit where it will have the most impact: in the pocketbook. The IOC's 'Top' sponsors pay more than \$40 million to affiliate with the five-ring circus. The value of television rights has risen to astronomical heights. Perhaps the factors that have caused the environment in which corruption can flourish might be the same elements that can impose some accountability. The goose that laid the golden rings may have come so corpulent that when it is served to the masses, it will no longer be as appealing to the appetite. Companies associating with an organisation seen as corrupt may be tarnished with the same brush. Disaffected television viewers may find alternative forms of entertainment.

Thus, the pressure for change could come from those corporations, their shareholders, and ultimately their customers and viewers. For the sake of future generations, I hope the Olympic goose has not become bloated beyond revival. I hope it will be forced into shape before being slaughtered. ■

Overturn likely for B.C.'s child pornography ruling

By June Ross, associate professor, Faculty of Law

Prior to Mr. Justice Shaw's highly publicized and controversial ruling in *R. v. Sharpe*, the Supreme Court of Canada held in *R. v. Butler* that the general obscenity provision of the Criminal Code (1) is constitutional and (2) prohibits the creation or distribution of pornography employing children in its production (in addition to violent or degrading pornography). Subsequently, Parliament added section 163.1, dealing with child pornography, to the Code.

In order to rule on the constitutional challenges to section 163.1, Justice Shaw had to consider aspects of the new law that were not explicitly covered by the prior ruling. Two differences were raised.

The new law's extension to written material that would not involve children in its production was challenged. Justice Shaw held that this extension did not violate the constitution. The new law prohibits only written material that "advocates or counsels" criminal sexual activity with a child, and Justice Shaw accepted such material would pose a risk of harm to children. Further, he noted there is no offence if the material "has artistic merit or an educational, scientific or medical purpose." Relying on these provisions, Justice Shaw concluded that banning the *distribution or publication* of child pornography, including written material as defined, is a constitutionally acceptable restriction of expression.

The second difference was the basis of Justice Shaw's conclusion that the constitution was violated. Unlike the provi-

sion challenged in the *Butler* case, the new law prohibits not only the creation and distribution of child pornography, but private possession as well. This is a difference, but just how significant a difference is it? This question was not really addressed by Justice Shaw. Instead, he treated the case as outside the *Butler* holding, and ventured on to his own assessment of whether the law had been demonstrated to be a reasonable restriction of freedom of expression. In my view, the law's extension to private possession is not a significant difference, and the constitutionality of the law should be approached in a manner consistent with that employed by the Supreme Court in *Butler*. It is also my view that such an approach would lead to the conclusion that the law is valid.

The extension of the law to private possession would be significant if it were an unnecessary addition to the law, an added intrusion without reason. But this is not the case. It has been accepted that children are abused in the production of pornography. It seems clear that the possessors, or consumers, of child pornography are an integral part of the marketing of the material, which is responsible for this abuse. Further, with the advent of the Internet, it is not possible to control the market solely by controlling manufacturers and distributors. They may be beyond the reach of Canadian law enforcement. If the marketing of child pornography within Canada is to be controlled, it is therefore necessary to prohibit receipt, or

in other words, possession, as well as distribution.

The other harms of child pornography arise out of its use by paedophiles in the "seduction process," and its potential to incite paedophiles to commit offences. These harms arise directly from the possession, not only the distribution, of child pornography.

In view of the relationship between the harms sought to be avoided and "simple possession," it is not surprising that the child pornography law extends to private possession. The extension is not a matter of legislative overkill, it is integrally related to the harms that the law seeks to avoid and is crucial to the enforcement of the law.

The extension of the law to private possession would also be significant if it increased the extent of interference with constitutional rights. Justice Shaw seems to have considered this to be the case, as he dwelt on the right to privacy in one's home. The constitution does protect the right to privacy, but it, like freedom of expression, is subject to reasonable restrictions. Further, while the privacy interest may be increased, the interest in freedom of expression is lessened, to the point where, I would argue, it is unworthy of constitutional protection. In the private use of child pornography, no one is talking to anyone, no message is communicated, there is no contribution to the marketplace of ideas. Freedom of expression is public, or at least shared, in its nature.

Justice Shaw held that because the child pornography law extended to private

possession, it was distinguishable from the obscenity law considered in *R. v. Butler*. But if the distinction is as thin as I have postulated, Justice Shaw remained bound by the holding of the Supreme Court of Canada in that case, in particular by the court's approach to social science evidence and the question of the proof of harm. Justice Shaw's decision did not follow the *Butler* approach, and because of this it is, in my view, likely to be overturned on appeal.

Justice Shaw held that, based on the expert evidence presented before him, it had not been proven that the instances in which possession of child pornography leads to harm outweigh the instances in which it is harmless or provides a beneficial cathartic effect. For this reason, he held, the law was not a reasonable restriction of free expression. But the Supreme Court of Canada in *Butler* did not expect so much from social science evidence. The court noted that evidence as to the potential negative effects of pornography was "inconclusive," but held that there was, nonetheless, a *reasoned apprehension* of harm. This was sufficient to justify the restriction of expression with only *tangential constitutional value*. In my view, the *reasoned apprehension* of harm test should have been applied in *R. v. Sharpe*, where again central constitutional values are not at stake. The application of this test, with its lessened dependence on expert evidence, would in all likelihood have led to the upholding of the law. ■

Visionary without compromise

Robert Orchard (1909–1991)

By Geoff McMaster

As Studio Theatre celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, it's fitting to remember success doesn't happen by accident. It often begins as an audacious idea in the mind of a maverick, growing to fruition as the rest of the world catches on.

In the late '40s, it was Robert Orchard who recognized the city, province and university could produce live drama worthy of national attention. The founder of Studio Theatre arrived in Edmonton when there was precious little stage life, wielding ambitious plans for a university-based professional theatre centre that made everyone a little nervous.

"I'm sure he was the first person who spoke that way seriously," says Edmonton theatre historian Dr. Diane Bessai. "He was a breath of fresh air here ... a bolt out of the blue. He really opened up all sorts of possibilities that the students of that day were very alert to."

By the time he took over as first chair of the university's new drama department at age 36, Orchard had lived a life steeped in the fine arts. While he considered Brockville, Ont. his home, he attended public boys' school in England, where he recalled "getting up plays in the house" with a friend. "We used to do the women's parts between us."

Orchard took his MA in history and English at Cambridge, spent five years in England working on the stage, developed an interest in leftist politics, and helped to establish two workers' theatres in London. After the outbreak of the Second World War, he left England for New York to study at what he called a "left-wing

A PhD in practical experience

PriceWaterhouseCoopers' merger man is business executive-in-residence

By Lucianna Ciccocioppo

The U of A has certainly changed from the days Hugh Bolton parked his '51 Austin in front of the arts building before heading off to class. The immediate past chairman of the monolithic services firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers (PWC) says he bought the car from his rock-and-roll earnings of \$35 a week playing in a band called the Nomads.

"That was big money in those days," says the economics alumnus (BA '59) and CA. The remnants of the band are still around, says Bolton, playing at the Winspear in fact. "You know what their motto is? 'Lock up your mothers!'" he says with a chuckle.

Forty years later, Bolton has no time to play around with his musical talents. Now based in Edmonton after retiring in December at age 60, Bolton is still involved with PWC, which merged as one global entity last July, as a retired corporate director and consultant (he comes from the Coopers & Lybrand side). The transition will take three years, which means flying around the world to clean up the loose ends. It also means he's on campus for 10 days a month until the middle of April to share his expertise with business faculty and students as the executive-in-residence.

"I have a PhD in practical experience. I hope to impart, in a balanced way, some of the mistakes I've made and some of the incredible challenges that lie ahead for all professional services organizations."



Robert Orchard, right, playing checkers during filming of "The Experts" in September, 1987. Actor John Travolta looks on.

theatre school." There he fell under the influence of the dramatic rage of the 1940s, the "Method" approach to acting and directing espoused by Russian director Constantin Stanislavski and developed by the Group Theatre. By the time he arrived in Edmonton in 1946, he was convinced Canada needed a strong regional theatre program to stage professional productions of the best Canadian plays. Edmonton seemed as good a place as any to give it a try.

As the university saw it, Orchard was hired to equip education students with the skills necessary to teach high-school drama. Almost from the start, however, he pushed for more than "merely giving a dramatics training to teachers." He saw no reason why his theatre couldn't become, as he put it, "a sort of theatre centre, servicing first and foremost the university and

after that the city of Edmonton and the province as a whole." Orchard envisioned a kind of healthy cooperation between amateur and professional theatre that would benefit everyone in the region. At its best, such a centre would interpret larger national and international movements in drama through a local lens, exploiting the talent of local writers and actors.

By 1948 he had converted a metal hut (roughly located in the centre of campus) into a respectable 150-seat theatre. In March of the following year, the new Studio Theatre was born.

"The productions were not necessarily polished but were very powerful and exciting," says Carl Hare, acting chair of the U of A's drama department. "[Orchard's] whole idea of starting something that allowed a whole range of dramatic literature

to be seen on stage without compromise is what established the department from the beginning on the right track."

Like many visionaries impatient to convert their dreams to reality, however, Orchard met with opposition. Donald Cameron, director of the Banff School of Fine Arts, felt establishing a strong Edmonton theatre centre would detract from his own program. And according to theatre historian Moira Day, university administrators were also far from convinced public productions would give students the best possible training. As far as the U of A was concerned, such a program would be too costly, too exhausting, and would exclude a large number of students better served in the classroom. During the 1949–50 season, Studio Theatre was able to mount just one production, and Orchard was sufficiently frustrated by the slow pace to discuss his resignation with the dean of arts.

Orchard had the good fortune, however, to work with the exceptionally talented Elizabeth Sterling Haynes, a director of sound practical mind and extensive community connections. She was able to elicit enough support to keep Studio Theatre alive and thriving. Studio Theatre was well on its way to becoming a permanent University of Alberta — and city — institution.

By 1955, Orchard felt it was time to move on. "I think there was definitely a sense that [administrators] wanted a more academically founded theatre in the university. So my usefulness, whatever it was, was over." He left Edmonton to start a new studio theatre in Vancouver, which proved unsuccessful, and later travelled around B.C. collecting an oral history of the province for CBC Radio called "People and Landscape." ■

He's teaching two classes and finds students today are much more focussed than when he went to the U of A. "They're much more serious about where they're going and how to get there. They're very intelligent — they're not pushovers."

But they are pushing to find out how executives manage massive multinational companies, such as the triple-barreled Leviathan stretching across 144 countries he helped put together. "The truth is, we don't know. To be brutally frank, only time will tell," says Bolton. "Historically, we managed by geography." A merger would force the regional leaders to come together and pick one for the newly created area, explains Bolton.

"We've gone away from that, which is another huge change for people. We're managing by line of service." For example, the accounting and auditing division is managed — worldwide — by someone in the United Kingdom. Consulting is led by an American. And on it goes, throughout its five divisions, the others being: tax and financial advice, human resources and actuarial benefits, and in some European countries with a civil code, a law division. (You want to rankle North American lawyers? Ask them when the accountants are going to buy them out, jokes Bolton. But that's another story...)

In essence, these mammoth professional services firms provide "one-stop shopping" for companies that have no borders — in

other words, other large, multinational companies. So what does that mean for middle-sized markets, like Edmonton?

"The middle-sized market is very important to the Canadian firm, as it is to the Swedish firm and other countries in Europe. But it does present big challenges on how to manage it," says Bolton. "So, what we've done, in effect, is create a sixth line of service for the middle market, one with separate management, separate profit centres and separate systems. Is it working perfectly? No. Will it get better? Yes."

There's a perception PriceWaterhouseCoopers only works with the Fords of the world. But that's not necessarily true, says Bolton, and it will take good communication and more time to get that message across. Right now, PWC has logistical problems of where to locate employees and which leases to give up across the world. "In Toronto, we have a staff of almost 5,000 people in six locations." In Edmonton, the two offices will be in one location by October.

For now, the opportunity lies with business students to peer into the mind of Hugh Bolton, who says his knowledge is



U of A graduation, 1959.



Hugh Bolton, executive-in-residence and member of the faculty's Business Advisory Council.

theirs for the asking. "I know who all the players are — I was on the international executive for 10 years." More important, Bolton wants to make sure students realize how lucky they are to be Canadian. "It's a huge advantage. Canadians are assumed to be fair, neutral and truthful."

So what lies ahead in the high-flying world of merger mania? "If you ask me if all this will be a success, I wish I was 20 years younger. The future is just unlimited. It's unbelievable what the opportunities are."

Probably a tad more global than being a Nomad in Edmonton. ■

When two faces meet

Would-be astronaut expert in interfacial phenomena

By Geoff McMaster

Flying at 40,000 feet in a NASA-owned KC 135, pulling nose dives and climbing back up in pursuit of a few seconds of precious micro-gravity, Dr. Janet Elliott came to a crucial decision: strike space exploration off the "to do" list.

The professor of chemical engineering was then finishing her first degree, infatuated with "interfacial phenomena," or the chemical interactions that occur when two surfaces meet. In the summer of 1990, she became one of the first 100 Canadians to travel in the KC 135 while working for the Canadian Space Agency. Her assignment was to monitor how vapor bubbles behave in fluid tanks.

The toughest part of her experiment, she discovered, was staving off the nausea — each of the 40 times the airplane hit zero gravity at the top of a flight parabola.

"I can ride roller coasters all day, while eating, no problem," she says. "But everyone who goes on this flight takes major

motion sickness drugs. I threw up on the third parabola the first time out." Elliott admits she was "much more into the theory than floating around and getting sick."

Despite retching into an air-sickness bag, however, Elliott had to act quickly to carry out the tasks in her experiment, since micro-gravity lasts for only about 20 seconds during each parabola. In the end, the misery was almost worth it. Elliott had identified a new fluid instability and helped understand "one of the major problems in micro-gravity science."

While her career since those high-flying days has been arguably less adventurous, Elliott has continued moving at a dizzying pace.

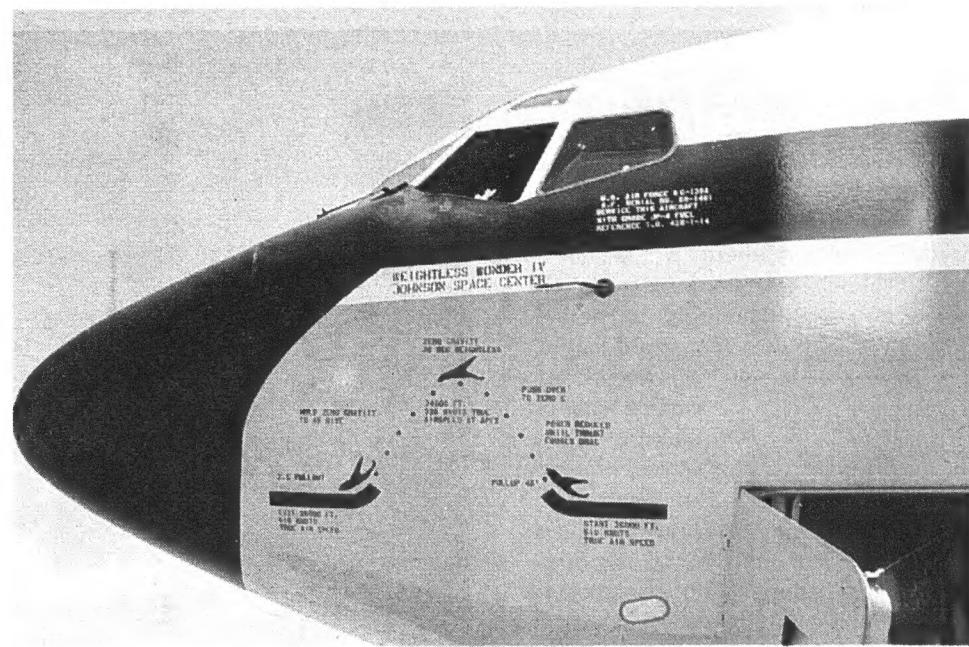
She specialized in thermo-dynamics in graduate school, continued her love affair with the meeting of surfaces, won the NSERC gold medal for her outstanding doctoral work at the University of Toronto, and landed here at the U of A in the fall of 1996 at the age of 29.

She is now firmly established as an expert in a burgeoning field, and one of the fastest rising stars in her faculty. Along with colleagues, she has just applied for a \$2 million grant from the Canadian Foundation for Innovation for a surface analysis facility. The work done there, she says, would be of immense value to a whole range of disciplines.

"My work is very fundamental — I'm just trying to come up with basic theories that describe how much sticks on a surface and how fast it sticks there. That basic phenomena is responsible for a huge number of industrially important and biologically important processes."

"Whenever you have ... a solid and a liquid, or a liquid and a vapor, or two liquids, or anything in contact ... the interfa-

"My work is very fundamental — I'm just trying to come up with basic theories that describe how much sticks on a surface and how fast it sticks there."



NASA's KC 135, the "Weightless Wonder."

cial part of that is neglected. We have very poor descriptions of the effects of these interfaces on everyday processes. And people are just starting to recognize the importance of it."

Take the oil sands industry, for example. When oil is separated from the sands using water, a small amount of the water (and salt) gets left behind in the oil causing corrosive damage to equipment. The water is almost impossible to remove because of the stability of the oil/water emulsion.

The more engineers find out about what happens at that interface, the better chance they have of de-stabilizing the mixture and removing the water, says Elliott.

Elliott's work also has groundbreaking implications in experimental medicine, especially in cryobiology, or the preservation of tissue. Cryobiology is still "very unsophisticated," relying largely on trial and error. The main challenge in preserving tissue, she says, is that frozen cells tend to die of

"osmotic trauma," and no one really understands why.

"What we're doing is taking these principles of chemical engineering where we model things with equations ... and see if we can start predicting things," such as the rate at which water moves through the walls of preserved tissue cells.

Elliott talks about her research and its practical applications with visible enthusiasm. But what she didn't expect when she signed on here two years ago was that she'd love teaching so much.

Initially trepidatious, she found her enthusiasm was contagious. There is no bigger thrill, she says, than converting a student with a "bad attitude" to the exciting world of thermodynamics. Comments on student teaching assessments say it all, particularly one that has now become part of faculty mythology: "I think she could teach rocks to study thermodynamics."

Whatever it takes to stay on the ground. ■



Dr. Janet Elliott

Dropping backpacks and upgrading to briefcases

Undergraduates take in career conference for outgoing orientation

By Vivian Zenari

Microbiology student Kristen Kliciak called it "making the transition." Genetics student Phillip Anhorn called it "sudden independence." They're talking about graduation, and when it's their turn, Kliciak and Anhorn believe they'll be one step ahead of their peers, thanks to the "From Backpack to Briefcase" conference at the University of Alberta.

Held Feb. 5-7, the conference was a joint presentation of the U of A, the Students' Union, the U of A Alumni Association and Career and Placement Services. Although such programs are common in the United States, conference coordinator LeVonn Holland said the University of Alberta pioneered the concept in Canada with this year's event.

SU president Sheamus Murphy said the conference's aim was to help senior undergraduates "develop a comfort level in making the transition to the workforce and with lifestyle changes" and to "dispel graduation anxiety." It's this kind of anxiety that brought more than 100 students, like Kliciak and Anhorn, to the event.

Workshops were held on financial planning, job hunting and career development, as well as sessions on women and work, starting a business and preparing for graduate school. Students received



fashion tips at a dress-for-success show, mixed with distinguished alumni at a reception and luncheon, and quizzed panels of employers and recent graduates. The conference wrapped up with a warm closing address by Chancellor Lois Hole.

Kliciak said before the conference, she had "no idea what to do and how to start, how to look for a job or do a resume." By the conference's end, she had learned

enough to plan her job search in her field of interest — health inspection. She especially appreciated the "encouraging" attitude of the speakers. "It's not completely hopeless," said Kliciak, contrary to the gloomy talk about the future for new graduates.

Anhorn identified keynote speaker, David Irvine, author of *Simple Living in a Complex World*, and Dr. Dustin Shannon-

Brady's session on self-awareness as highlights. Anhorn, who plans to pursue a certificate in biochemistry and then attend medical school, felt the two speakers brought home the necessity of acknowledging the spiritual aspect of life while advancing in a career.

Both Kliciak and Anhorn agreed going to class isn't enough to get a student off campus and onto the doorstep of an employer. While he felt he learned a great deal about life skills from his peers, Anhorn said the "casualness" of university life and of most student jobs would not carry over into post-university employment, where professionalism is expected. Kliciak said few of her classes directly addressed work-related issues, and she was pleased the conference filled in some of those gaps.

With approximately 4100 undergraduates expected to convocate this spring, many students will be wondering what to do once they write their last exam. "Other students will be just looking in the newspapers for jobs," Kliciak said. "They aren't going to be as prepared and be able to get organized." Those who attended "From Backpack to Briefcase," like Anhorn and Kliciak, may have a few less worries when they pick up their caps and gowns. ■

"No Quiet Within"

Long-time volunteer helps build up a world-renowned art collection

By Barbara Every

For Margaret Andrekson and countless other Canadian women of her generation, cultural norms in the 1920s and 1930s all but dictated the path their adult lives would take: university studies or a brief period of paid work followed by marriage, withdrawal from the workforce and the birth of several children.

"It sounds bizarre now," explains the petite, outgoing Andrekson, "but at the time it was very difficult to break out of it." Instead,

women were forced to use their "creative energies in volunteerism." Andrekson regards herself as fortunate to have volunteered when a lot was happening in Edmonton, and where one thing kept leading to another.

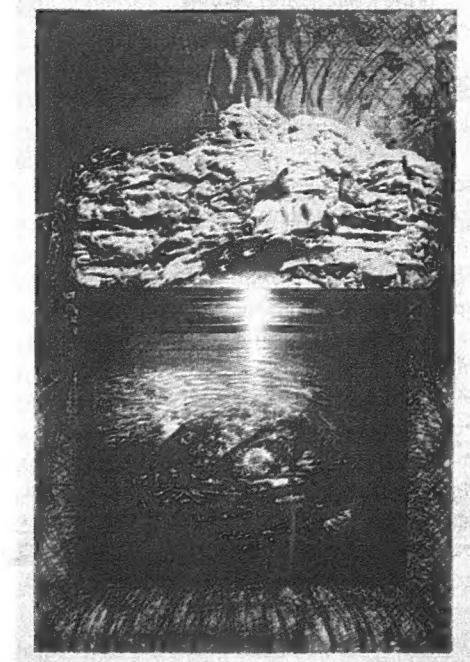
One of the more exciting links was the Edmonton Art Gallery, says Andrekson, which had an "art

rental" program. Works of art by reputable Canadian artists were brought into the gallery and for a small fee Edmontonians could rent them, bring them into their homes for a month or two and then decide to buy them.

"For a lot of people in our community, that was the first time they hung a painting in their house or thought to purchase one. We became interested in learning about art and artists. It was a real educational process."

And for Andrekson and her late husband Justice Andy Andrekson, the experience was pivotal. "Whenever we travelled we visited art galleries and museums. It was a genuine interest that we shared together, and that's where it all began," she says.

Twenty years later, Andrekson's passion for art and spirit of volunteerism came together with her discovery of a "secret," one she was determined to share with the Edmonton community. In 1984 she co-founded the Friends of the University of Alberta Museums with Helen Collinson. From then on, Andrekson and her husband spent the next 15 years enthusiastically raising public awareness of what she considered "Edmonton's best-kept secret — the university's outstanding,



Margaret Andrekson: promoting public access to and awareness of the university's collections.

and in some cases world-renowned, collections."

The Andreksons were recently recognized for their support of the U of A museums and collections. To celebrate the Andreksons' achievements, the Friends of the U of A Museums purchased a print by artist and U of A graduate Margaret May, and donated it in the Andreksons' name to the university. It's part of a new university exhibition at the McMullen Gallery in the U of A Hospitals.

Aptly called "No Quiet Within," the exhibition features donated art selected from more than 400 pieces acquired by the university during the past five years. The exhibition was developed to thank these

donors and to share the artwork with the larger community.

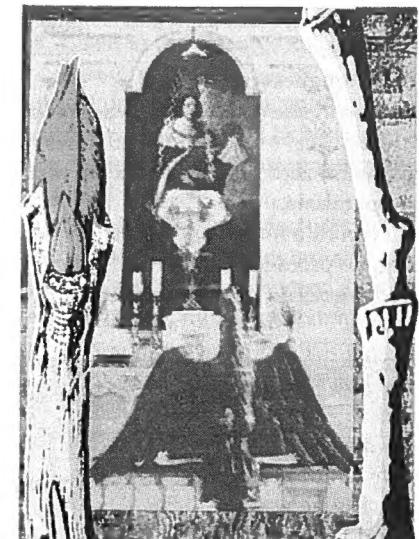
"No Quiet Within" is the title of a print in the exhibition by Edmonton artist Marc Siegner. According to curator Jim Corrigan, the exhibition title highlights the university's continual effort to collect works of art, specimens, and artifacts since 1908. "Even though we don't have our own public space, it acknowledges the behind-the-scenes activity," and the feeling that "there is no quiet within the university campus on the art front," says Corrigan. "Not just art," he adds, "but everything from invertebrates to palaeontological specimens to clothing and textiles" contribute to the 17 million items in 30 museums and collections across campus.

Edmonton's best-
kept secret —
the university's
outstanding, and
in some cases world-
renowned, collections.

— Margaret Andrekson



Flying Carpets, oil on canvas, Illingworth Kerr



Andreks, president of Friends from 1984-88, "still believes profoundly" in its vision: promoting public access to and awareness of the university's collections. She and her husband felt strongly "each part of the community — the public of Edmonton and the U of A — should understand and appreciate the other." After years of volunteer work — on the Board of Directors for Friends, the U of A Hospitals, and the Community Foundation, to name a few — and with no plans to slow down, "no quiet within" could equally describe the energetic Andrekson. ■

- At more than 17 million specimens, artifacts, and works of art, the university today houses one of the largest provincial collections and one of the largest collections among Canadian universities.
- Used for teaching, research, and public programs, specimens are located in more than 30 museums and collections across campus.
- Many museums are open to the public during regular university hours
- Museums and Collections Services helps departments manage, preserve, and interpret collections.
- The Friends of the University of Alberta Museums supports collections through fundraising and public awareness programs.
- "No Quiet Within" is located at the McMullen Gallery in U of A Hospitals, and runs from Jan. 21-April 25.

» quick » facts



Studio Theatre turns the big 5-0

Alumni, faculty and fans celebrate

By Sheila Soder

That the audience wore everything from tuxedos to jeans at the opening night of Shakespeare's *As You Like It* celebrating Studio Theatre's 50th season was a reminder that it is the intent, appearances be damned, that matters. It's the same spirit found in the once struggling theatre company and drama program at the University of Alberta that now proudly boasts of being sold out before the season even begins, and offers both its students and audiences alike an education second to none.

"This is a glorious night," enthused Gordon Peacock, head of the Department of Drama from 1955-1972. "One of our graduates directing one of the world's greatest playwrights in this jewel of a playhouse."

Peacock, returning to his alma mater after 13 years at the University of Texas in Austin, remembers most vividly the telegram sent to him announcing he was the "proud father of a BFA."

"We were the first BFA in theatre in Canada, and then we added from there." BFAs in acting or theatre design were introduced in 1965; MFAs in directing and theatre design were in place two years later. Prior to that, students studied acting as part of studies in either the Faculty of Arts or Education.

The biggest challenge back then, according to Peacock, was proving education of the theatre required the hands-on experience for which the U of A is now renowned. "The attitude was that plays were something you did in your spare time," remembers Peacock.

Not so any more. Theatre is big business in Edmonton, and Studio Theatre is known for its cutting-edge performances that have both enraptured and enraged audiences for decades. *Death of A Salesman* stunned audiences to the point of not even applauding before leaving and Wilfred Watson's *Cockrow and the Gulls* in 1962 had audience members shouting "heathens" before storming out. Watson's *Oh Holy Ghost, Dip Your*



Studio Theatre is known for its cutting-edge performances that have both enraptured and enraged audiences for decades.

production, *As You Like It*, are either current or past members of the university's drama program. Drama alumnus Paul Gross, known for his portrayal of Mountie Benton Fraser on the hit TV series *Due South*, also returned for the celebrations. "All of the things I have discovered in the professional world were here, compressed into four years." Gross remembers students were challenged "to work out of their unanalytical side; this is not good enough, do something better."

"This is their opportunity to concentrate on the art of their own art," Gross says of current drama students, describing his sum educational experience while on campus as "an approach, more than anything else, which fostered creative courage."

If, as Shakespeare has Jacques claim, "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players" (*As You Like It*, II:7), that is the kind of training we all need. ■

- Studio Theatre's first home was the "ramshackle" Quonset Huts, torn down in 1957 to build the Cameron Library. Other homes have included Corbett Hall, Convocation Hall, the Myer Horowitz Theatre and the Fine Arts Building.
- The Studio's current home is the \$11.23 million Timms Centre, built from the donation of the estate of Arthur Timms, an Alberta farmer. It deliberately has an abundance of purple, a color chosen not only for its richness but its technical range in the hands of capable lighting personnel.
- Studio Theatre has produced 267 productions since its inception in 1949.
- The Quonset Huts were also home to "Elsie," the resident ghost who had a habit of turning on every stage and house light after the troupe left for the nearby shop.

>>> quick facts

Finger In the Blood of Canada and Write I Love You, the first play written specifically for Studio Theatre and its students, introduced the F-word to an Edmonton stage.

"This is theatre that makes you sit up and pay attention," said a jubilant Dr. Gurston Dacks, associate dean of arts, on *As You Like It*'s opening night.

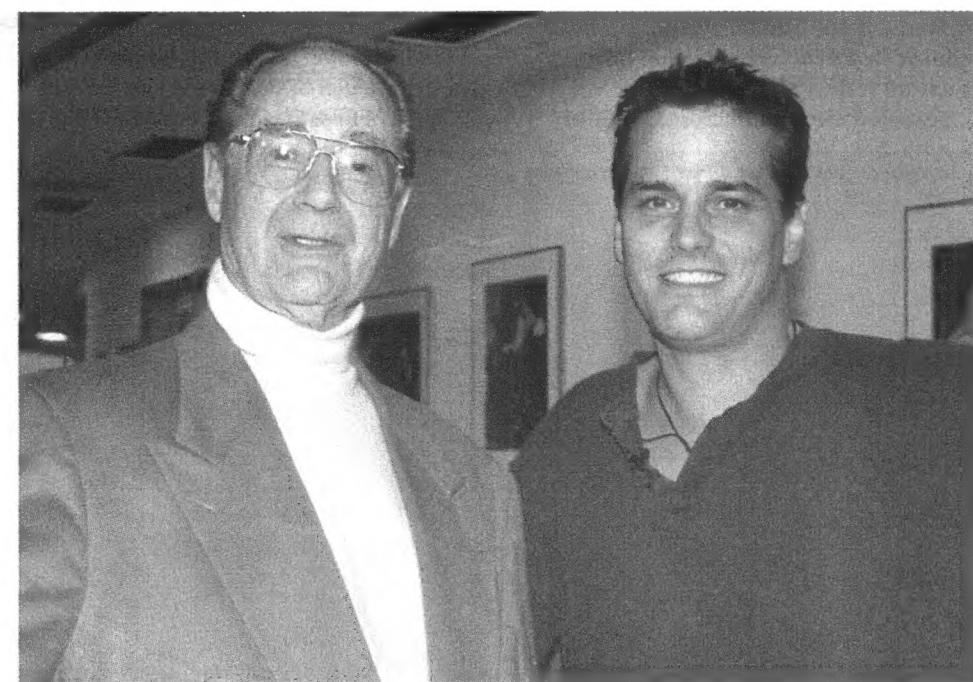
Kathy Classen, executive director of Theatre Alberta, summarized Studio Theatre as "a leader in the community and theatre. So many individuals that have had an impact on theatre are graduands from that program."

U of A graduates have created the River City Shakespeare Festival, which is in its 10th season, and Theatre 3, as well as the now defunct Torches and Alberta Barter Theatre.

As those involved in Studio's production are students, training needs and challenges are foremost in material consideration. The result is an opportunity for audiences to witness not only theatre but theatre education as well, with unlimited expectations and experiences. All members of the cast and crew of its current production, *As You Like It*, are either current or past members of the university's drama program. Drama alumnus Paul Gross, known for his portrayal of Mountie Benton Fraser on the hit TV series *Due South*, also returned for the celebrations. "All of the things I have discovered in the professional world were here, compressed into four years." Gross remembers students were challenged "to work out of their unanalytical side; this is not good enough, do something better."

"This is their opportunity to concentrate on the art of their own art," Gross says of current drama students, describing his sum educational experience while on campus as "an approach, more than anything else, which fostered creative courage."

If, as Shakespeare has Jacques claim, "All the world's a stage, And all the men and women merely players" (*As You Like It*, II:7), that is the kind of training we all need. ■



Former drama department head, Gordon Peacock, and drama alumnus, actor Paul Gross, at Studio Theatre's 50th anniversary celebrations.



Taking in the words of Gordon Peacock and Paul Gross at the Timms Centre.



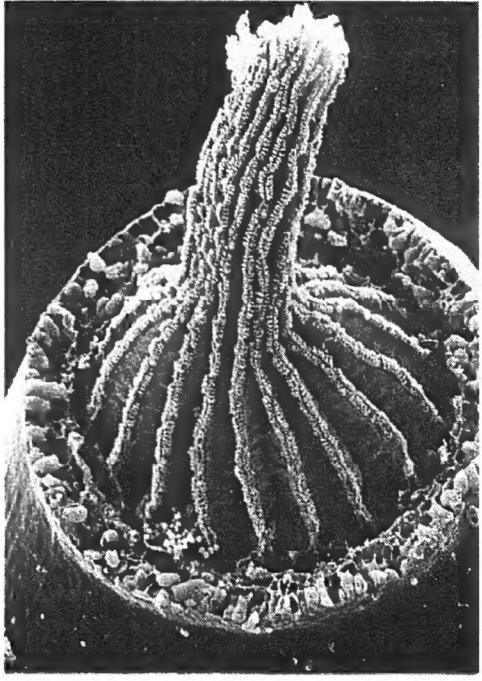
Students get up close and personal with Gordon Peacock.

Microscopic masterpieces underneath your feet

By Roger Armstrong

Be wary next time you walk down the street and step on some moss in a sidewalk crack. You are stepping on an intricate masterpiece. What looks like ordinary moss to the human eye is actually a sophisticated structure of nature on a miniature scale.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM)



PROBOSCIIS

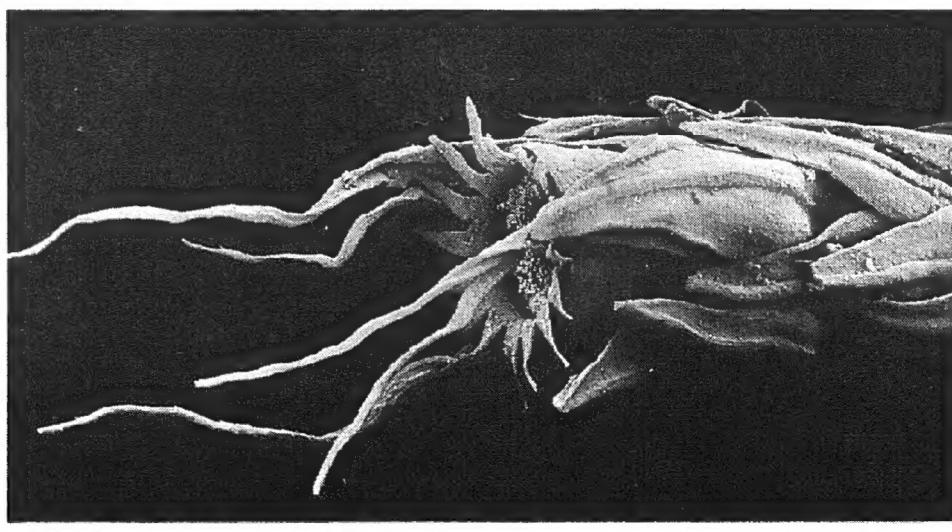
Diphyscium foliosum. In this moss the peristome teeth have become fused and pleated. They open accordion-like to disperse spores.

images of mosses, insects and other miniature works of nature invisible to the eye are on display at the Provincial Museum of Alberta (PMA) until April 25th. *Mosses to Microbes* is a series of 50 black-and-white photos laid out in art-gallery format to give them wider appeal to the general public, says Ross Hastings, curator of botany at the PMA.

"We are trying to make people aware of the beauty of these creatures that exist outside of the realm of normal human perspective," says Hastings, who is con-

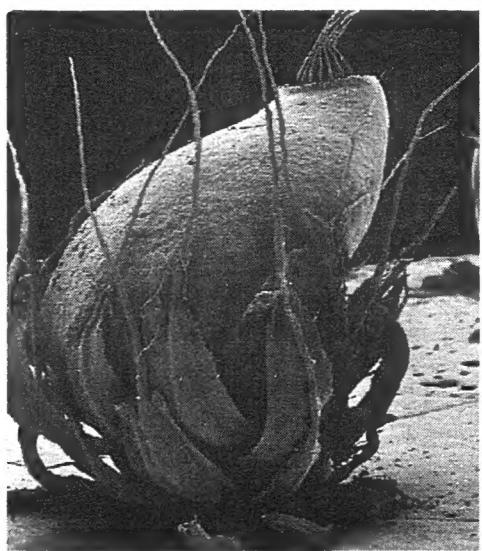
tinuing his work on his PhD at the U of A. "No creature in that gallery is bigger than one millimetre," he says.

"We knew people were fascinated by them and we like them too. They are beautiful works of art," says Hastings. He worked with the U of A's Dr. Ming Chen, supervisor of the Medicine-Dentistry Electron Microscope Unit and Dr. Dale Vitt, director of the Devonian Botanic Garden, to put together the rare exhibit. "They are just so vivid and they look like creatures from another world," says Hastings. ■



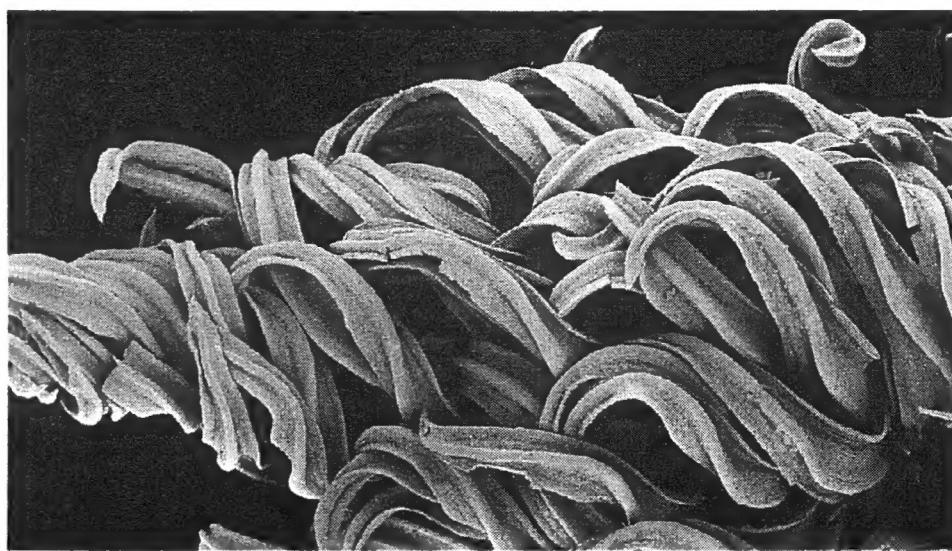
SUNRAY

Coscinodon australis. This rare moss lives only on the South Island of New Zealand. Its long awns on the tips of the leaves are a defining character of the genus and are believed to help reflect light away from the plant and thus reduce water loss.



ALIENS

Diphyscium foliosum. In this strange little moss the asymmetrical capsule lacks a supporting strand and sits amongst the leaves. This reduces exposure and is believed to be an adaptation to drought.



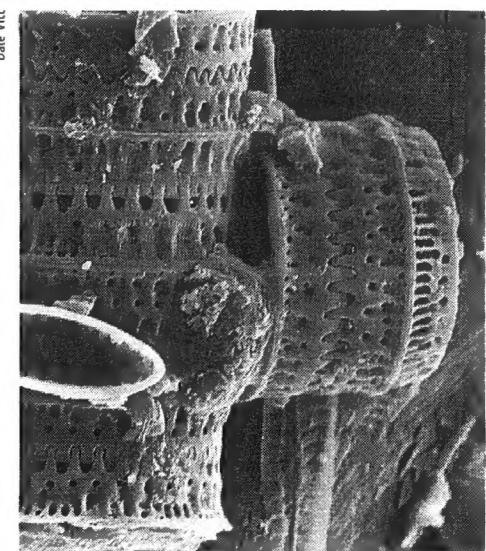
DAIRY QUEEN

Macromitrium stoneae. This Australian moss is adapted to drought. As the leaves dry up they curl around the stem to reduce water loss.



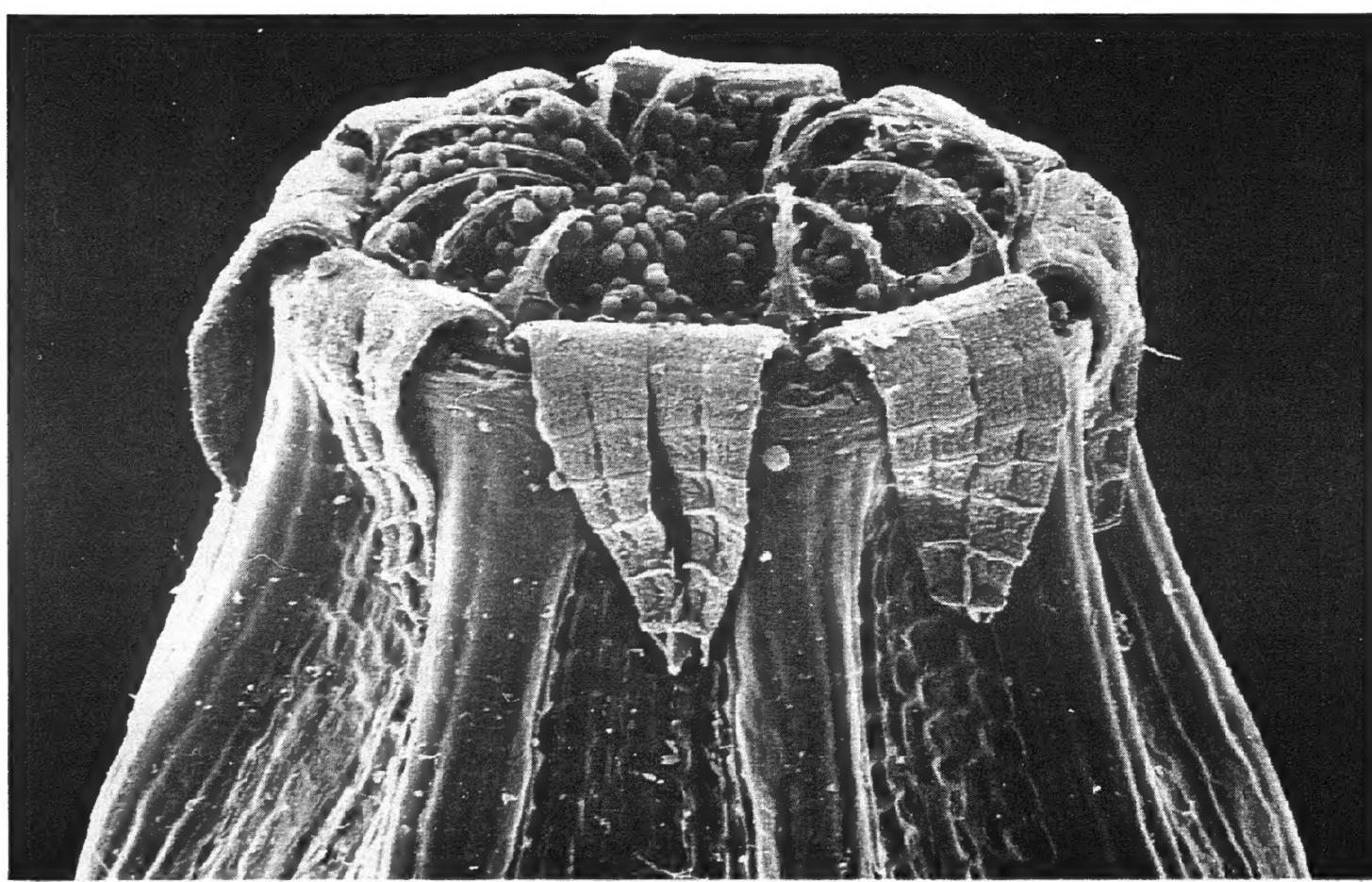
TWISTED

Macromitrium submucronifolium. Like many mosses adapted to dry conditions, the leaves of this New Zealand species roll around the stem as the plant dries.



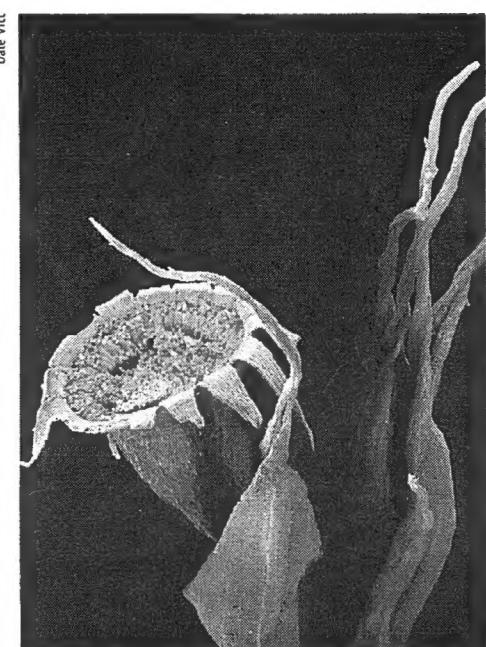
ANCIENT ROMAN COLUMN

Diatom from the coast of British Columbia.



VOLCANO

Orthotrichum pallens. The capsule of this species has strong ribs that become prominent as the plant dries up. The teeth of the inner row are reduced to narrow strands that are both alternate and opposite with the wide teeth of the outer row.



SUNFLOWER

Coscinodon yukonensis. This species is only known from a few mountains in the Yukon and northern British Columbia. It looks much like *C. australis* from New Zealand and is probably closely related. This tells us that these species either have remarkable long-distance dispersal mechanisms or are very ancient.

Killam winner is a fisherman's friend

By Phoebe Dey

Simply put, Dr. Nallamuthu Rajaratnam studies water. But in technical terms, he researches turbulent jets in river-life crossflows, hydraulic jumps and stepped spillways.

The recent Killam Annual Professorship winner is also doing his part for the food chain.

As a hydraulic engineer, Rajaratnam has spent the last 15 years working with the Department of Fisheries and Oceans designing fishways which have been recognized around the world. When migrating fish want to head upriver and into lakes to spawn, Rajaratnam helps the process along by enabling the fish to get past man-made structures in the water, such as power turbines — a killer. His research has helped saved the lives of thousands of fish yearly.

"They play a big part of our life," said Rajaratnam, who prefers to see others fish because he doesn't like to kill them himself. "If all the fish died off they would not be in the environment anymore and there would be no fish to eat. And in Alberta a lot of money is spent on sport fishing, so this research affects many people."

Rajaratnam has spent 35 of his 40 professorial years with the University of Alberta. During that time his reputation has made him an oil-spill consultant to the city of Edmonton and Alberta Environment. But the most exciting part of his job always takes him back to two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen.

"Water is closely tied to people everywhere so they appreciate what we do," said the father of two. "I've gone to workshops in Australia, Europe, Hong Kong and no matter where you go, it's a pretty general way of learning. Water-engineering problems are the same no matter where you are; there's a lot of commonality among us."

The Indian-born professor grew up on a continent filled with rivers and streams and brought his love of water to his new home when he arrived in Canada in 1963. His time

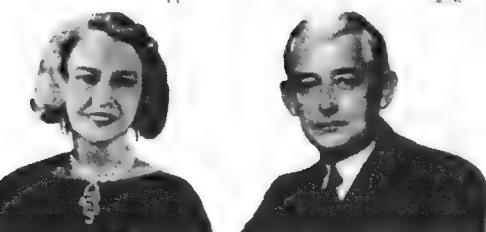
in the laboratory is spent molding models of rivers and culverts. He says he and his colleagues have played a role in most of the dams in southern Alberta.

Teaching is another attraction to the job. In his time at U of A, Rajaratnam has supervised 19 PhD and 27 masters' students. "Engineering attracts bright kids because it takes a lot of hard work so it's been a real pleasure working with them," he said.

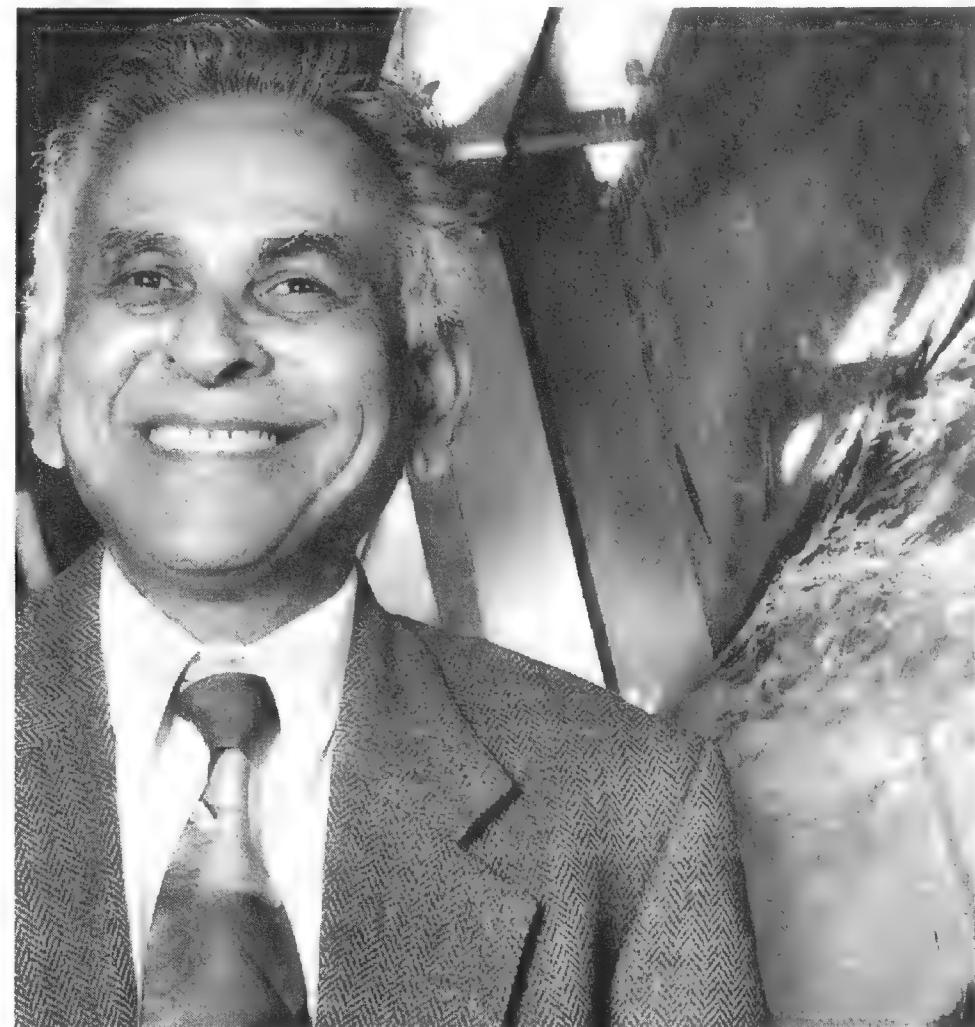
While Rajaratnam is an accomplished expert in his field — last August he received an award for his outstanding contribution to hydraulics from the American Society of Civil Engineering — he looks at his work as a hobby and has little time for anything else. When he does find a free moment he can be found enjoying his wife's fish tank or cheering on the hometown Oilers and Eskimos.

As he looks toward his retirement, Rajaratnam will turn to another love: writing.

He has produced several manuscripts and completed several books and would like to see them published. It shouldn't be difficult for the prolific author. He has already published seven books on his re-



search and more than 100 journal articles. His 1967 textbook *Turbulent Jets* has been well received by the international engineering community and was translated into Japanese. ■



Tina Chang

Dr. Nallamuthu Rajaratnam: His research has helped saved the lives of thousands of fish yearly.

Jargon buster comes to aid of medicine

By Geoff McMaster

Dr. John Hoey never leaves home without it: Strunk and White's *Elements of Style*. That's because the editor of the Canadian Medical Association Journal (CMAJ) is a grammar crusader of sorts, searching out bad writing in the jargon-infested world of medical science.

Two weeks ago, the colorful editor of the CMAJ brought his crusade to the U of A's medical faculty, showing anyone who would listen how to get the lead out of their prose.

"Language is what we use to express our thoughts," says Hoey. "If you can't write it clearly, you're not thinking clearly," he says. "We try to write in plain English, even though we're a scientific publication." Because his journal covers a range of medical topics, the language must be accessible to a more general audience, explains Hoey. The journal's stated mission is to "foster curiosity and debate about all aspects of medicine ... and to provide a Canadian voice in the international health-care community."

Over two days, Hoey held seminars for medical residents, faculty and students, showing them what will impress editors and what will make them cringe. He pointed out dense, highly technical language has a way of creeping into scientific writing, rendering it foggy even within specialized disciplines or "silos." At the same time, he acknowledged translating science into simple, clear English is tougher than it might seem.

"We're constantly on the search for jargon ... but as you try to write in a way people understand it moves away



Dr. John Hoey

from accuracy, and as it moves very close to accuracy it becomes unintelligible."

It's not that Hoey means to single out medical researchers as the principal offenders of the written word. In his view, "everybody's a bad writer," himself included — at least until he learned to follow the few simple rules outlined by George Orwell in "Politics and the English Language." Unfortunately, however, science and medical students receive little writing instruction, and it can hurt them

when the time comes to disseminate research results.

"We have not been as successful as we would have liked in convincing [students] to write up their work as part of their career development," says Dr. Paul Armstrong, chair of medicine. "Hearing first hand from an editor who has the chutzpah to get out from behind the desk and come out and talk about it is healthy."

The advice Hoey has for researchers trying to publish is, "clearly explain in a sentence, or at most two why anyone should read this paper. That's often unclear to the author — they've got a lot of information, but they're not quite sure why they're writing the paper."

Once you have what he calls a "discernible point," the rest is merely hard work, and lots of it. Hoey recalls learning this lesson his first day on the job just three years ago. After hammering out a short

Despite his Grade 10

English teacher's determination that although he had good ideas he just couldn't write, he became editor-in-chief of the Canadian Medical Association Journal.

editor, the copy editors sent it back complaining, "What the hell's this about? It's incomprehensible."

"It was a humbling experience to learn this was real work," he says. "I've gotten better over three years — you can learn. I'm not going to be a gifted writer at all, but you can learn."

Before taking the CMAJ editor's job, Hoey had spent the previous 20 years as an internist and public health physician at McGill University in Montreal. As one tongue-in-cheek version of his biography states, "he

George Orwell's six rules for writing, as promoted among scientists by Dr. John Hoey:

- 1 Never use a metaphor, simile or other figure of speech which you are used to seeing in print.
- 2 Never use a long word when a short one will do.
- 3 If it is possible to cut a word out, always cut it out.
- 4 Never use the passive where you can use the active.
- 5 Never use a foreign phrase, a scientific word or a jargon word if you can think of an everyday English equivalent.
- 6 Break any of these rules sooner than say anything outright barbarous.

>> quick facts

made failed attempts, in succession, to become a real doctor, a competent researcher and lastly a professor. Despite his Grade 10 English teacher's determination that although he had good ideas he just couldn't write, he became editor-in-chief of the Canadian Medical Association Journal."

Kidding aside, Hoey is now enjoying the second life he'd always dreamed about, at least since falling in love with that English teacher more than four decades ago. It was arguably a long time coming, but he considers it the "best job I've ever had."

"I would love to stay here till I die, it's such a great job. Whether they'll keep me that long, I don't know." ■

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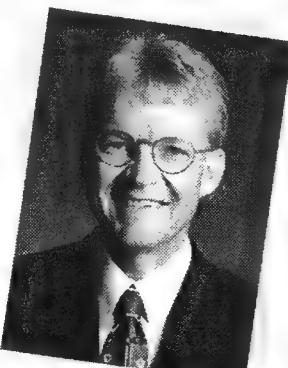
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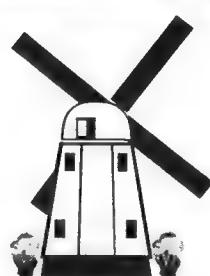
8:00 - 8:45 am	Registration - coffee, muffins and socializing
8:45 - 9:00 am	Greetings and announcement of Learning and Development activities
9:00 - noon	Keynote address by David Irvine
Noon	Luncheon
1:00 - 4:00 pm	Personal reflection, presentation and exercises
4:00 - 6:00 pm	Wine and cheese

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Self-starting MBA student on the move

By Roger Armstrong

When Alex Gierus decided to head back to school, he knew exactly what extracurricular activity he was interested in. "Some people play sports. Computer guys, they just start companies."

Gierus, now a second-year U of A MBA student, and a friend from Calgary created a company called Rinlex Corporation to earn some extra money. Rinlex creates custom software and manages technology and business processes for other businesses, says Gierus. Rinlex clients are mostly in Calgary, but Gierus has also done some work for his professors. While it has not made him a millionaire yet, Rinlex is paying the bills, says Gierus. "It's enough that I do not need another job, ...but I don't have a new car," he says.

What he does have is a couple of thousand in award money. Gierus was thrilled to learn he won the William S. McGregor Award for Entrepreneurial Excellence. This comes in addition to a Myer Horowitz Graduate Scholarship for Academic Excellence; each award is worth \$1,000.

"I am pretty happy because I have never won anything before," says Gierus. He got the S. McGregor Award for Entrepreneurial Excellence for his demonstrated entrepreneurial work while taking his full-time MBA. "Alex is part of a

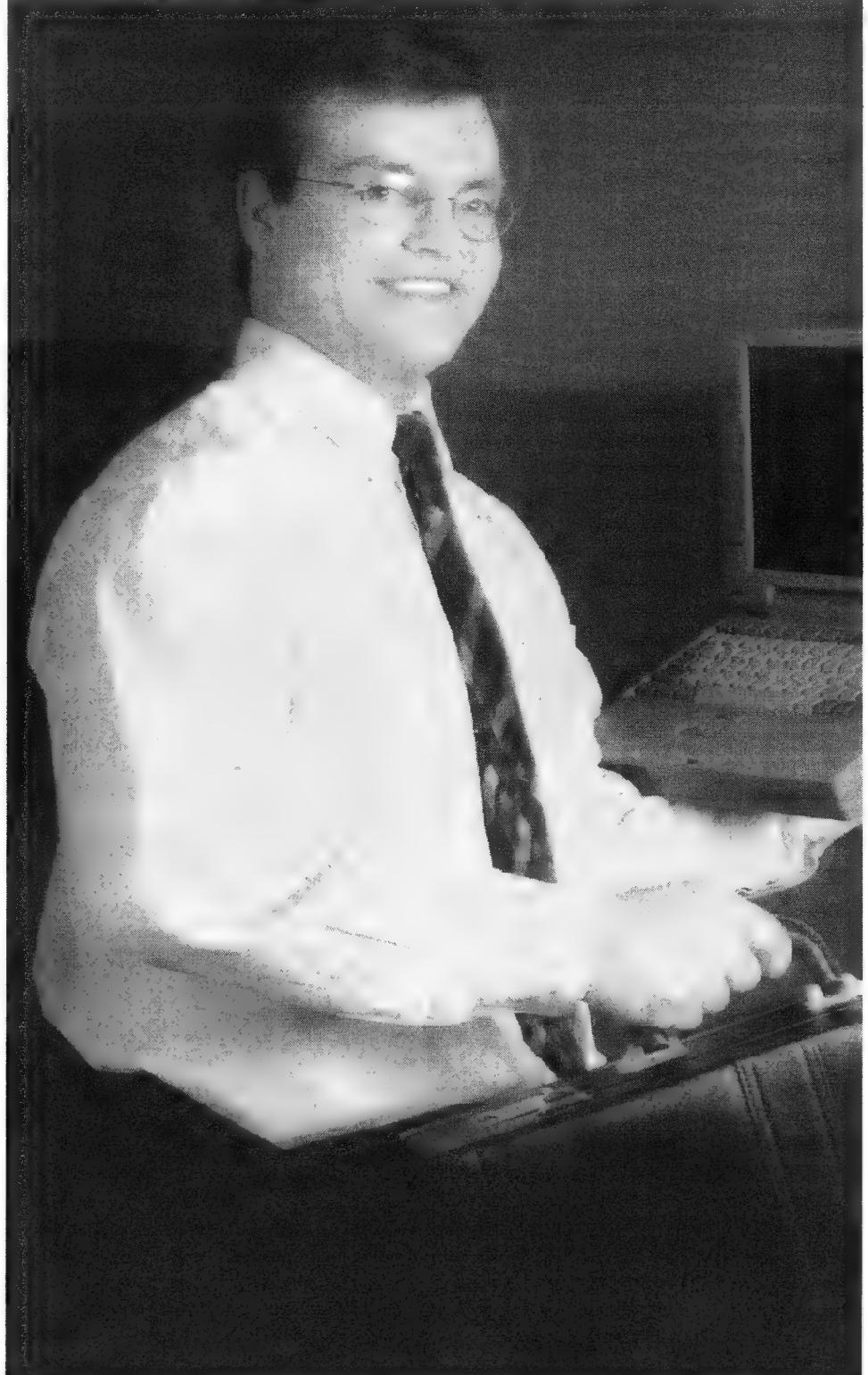
larger group of students and they all recognize him as playing a leadership role," says Dr. Lloyd Steier, assistant professor in the Faculty of Business, who was on the selection committee.

This is not his first company. When Gierus was completing his first degree in computing science, he had a software development company called Omnicron. After working in the computer industry for a while, Gierus realized some small companies were not being run as efficiently as they could be.

"I didn't know how to fix it, so I thought I would go turn to an MBA and go a couple of steps above where I was and help in places where computer people can't help."

A computing-science degree with an MBA should afford Gierus the luxury of having firms beating a path to his door for employment. "They have yet to find my phone number," says Gierus, but he is optimistic about his future.

Gierus is also connecting with a number of his classmates who will, in the future, help smaller firms who have technologies but don't know how to commercialize them. "We are trying to get this group together now so that later when we all have money, it will be pretty easy to get together and just take on the world," says Gierus. ■



Alex Gierus: award-winning MBA student.

talks

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ALBERTA HERITAGE FOUNDATION FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH

February 18, 12:30 pm

Visiting speaker, Professor Edward A. Meighen, Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, "From Regulation to Structure in the Bacterial Bioluminescent System." 2-27 Medical Sciences Building.

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Departmental Seminar Series

February 26, 2:30 pm

George Owtram, "Cool and Illuminating RNA Helicases." V-121, Physics V-Wing.

Ecology Seminar Series (part of the Biology 631 series)

February 12, noon

Donna Hurlburt, "The Trails and Tribulations of Defining Landscapes From the Organism's Perspective: Confessions of a Small Mammal Watcher." G-116 Biological Sciences Centre.

February 26, noon

Maarten J. Vonhof, "Roosting Habitat Requirements and Population Genetics of Forest-dwelling Bats." G-116 Biological Sciences Centre.

Molecular Biology and Genetics Research Group (part of the Genetics 605 series)

February 12, 3:30 pm

Richard Britten, "Importance of Non-Conservative Double Strand Break Repair as a Determinant of Radiation Sensitivity." G-116 Biological Sciences Centre.

Physiology and Cell Developmental Biology Seminar Series (part of the Biology 642 series)

February 24, noon

Susan Dunn, "GABA-A receptors: Molecular Approaches Towards Identification of Binding Sites." G-114 Biological Sciences Centre.

BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING

February 17, 5:30 pm

Karan V.I.S. Kaler, Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Calgary, "Electro-interrogation and Manipulation of Biological Cells." Videoconference, 231 Civil-Electrical Engineering Building.

CANADIAN INSTITUTE OF UKRAINIAN STUDIES

February 16, 7:30 pm

"Zakuska — An Appetizer: Concert Chat with two Maestros" — Maestro Grzegorz Nowak, conductor and music director, Edmonton Symphony Orchestra and Maestro Virko Baley, Professor of Music, University of Nevada, composer and former conductor of the Nevada Symphony, Las Vegas. Moderated by Debra Cairns. Take this rare opportunity to hear two internationally known symphony conductors talk about Ukrainian and Polish music, composers, and performers. Tickets \$10/adults, \$5/student/senior. May be purchased from CIUS at 3-52 Athabasca Hall, 492-2972; the Ukrainian Bookstore, 10215-97 Street (422-4255); or Tix on the Square, #3 Sir Winston Churchill, Chancery Hall, Main Floor (420-1757). Timms Centre.

February 23, 3:30 pm

Elizabeth Haigh, Department of History, St. Mary's University, Halifax, "The Founding of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences: Nationalism Confronts Russian Science." 352 Athabasca Hall.

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH FOR TEACHER EDUCATION AND DEVELOPMENT

February 23, 12:30 pm

Helen Christiansen, Associate Professor, French Education; Editor of the Journal of Professional Studies; and Acting Director for the Centre for International Teacher Education, University of Regina, "Re-educating the Educator: Changing Contexts and New Challenges in Teacher Education." Information: D. Jean Clandinin, 492-7770 ext. 290 or Kathy Sanford, 492-4273 ext. 293. 633 Education South

CHEMICAL AND MATERIALS ENGINEERING

February 25, 3:30 pm

Barry J. Cott, Head Engineer — Advanced Control, Shell Canada Products Ltd, Calgary, "The Interaction of Process Design and Process Control". 345 Chemical and Materials Engineering Building. Website: <http://www.ualberta.ca/chemeng> (NEWS & EVENTS).

EARTH AND ATMOSPHERIC SCIENCES

February 12, 3 pm

Shawn Marshall, University of British Columbia, joint with the Institute of Geophysics, Meteorology and Space Physics, "Modelling Continental Hydrology Through the Last Glacial Cycle." 3-36 Tory Building.

February 26, 3 pm

Jeffrey W. Hedenquist, Consultant, Ottawa, "The Porphyry to Epithermal Continuum: Evidence from Volcanoes and Ore Deposits." Joint talk with Society of Economic Geologists — Student Chapter. Funded by SEG and PS Warren. 3-36 Tory Building.

EDUCATION

Centre for Research on Literacy

February 24, 12:30 pm

Ruth Hayden, Professor, Elementary Education

and Maureen Sanders, Director, Prospects Literacy Association, "Family Literacy in Edmonton: A Model for Community Connections." 651a Education South.

ENGLISH

February 12, 3:30 pm

Peter Oliva, Alberto Manguel and Thomas Wharton, "An Afternoon of Reading, Writing and Travelling About." L-3 Humanities Centre.

ENTOMOLOGY

February 25, 4:00 pm

Katrina White, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Lethbridge, "Changes in Arthropod Biodiversity Associated with a Grassland Fire on Native Rangeland." TBW-1 Tory Breezeway.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND STUDIES CENTRE

February 24, 4:30 pm

Elisabeth Beaubien, "Planetwatch: Is Spring Getting Earlier?" Information: Beverly.Lewis@ualberta.ca 492-5825. Website: www.ualberta.ca/ERSC. Alumni Room, Students' Union Building.

FINANCE AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

February 12, 3:30 pm

Harry Turtle, Professor of Finance, Washington State University, "A Failure Risk Explanation of the Equity Premium Puzzle" (joint with Paul Brockman, Hong Kong Polytechnic University). 4-16 Business Building.

HISTORY AND CLASSICS

February 25, 3:30 pm

John Kitchen, "Blessed Breaks": Hagiography, Ritual and the Agony of Saints." 2-58 Tory.

INTERDISCIPLINARITY AND CULTURAL STUDIES

February 24, noon

Satoshi Ikeda, "Historical Social Science as a Method for Interdisciplinary Research." 4-29 Humanities Centre.

JOHN DOSSETOR HEALTH ETHICS CENTRE

February 18, 11 am

Stephen Workman, MD, FRCP(C), "Conflict over Treatment Withdrawal in the ICU: A Description of Health Care Providers' Experiences." Classroom F, 2J4.02 Mackenzie Health Sciences Centre.

February 24, noon

Miriam Fox, "The U of A Hospital Ethics Committee: How Does it Work?" 227 Aberhart Centre Two.

MARKETING, BUSINESS ECONOMICS AND LAW

February 23, 3:30 pm

Jack M. Mintz, Arthur Andersen Professor of Taxation, Rotman School of Business, University of Toronto, "The Role of Allocation in a Globalized Corporate Income Tax." 4-16 Business Building.

PERINATAL RESEARCH CENTRE

February 17, noon

Bryan Richardson, Director, MRC Group in Fetal and Neonatal Health and Development and Professor, Departments of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and Physiology, University of Western Ontario, "Intermittent Umbilical Cord Occlusion: Impact on Fetal Growth and Development." 252 Heritage Medical Research Centre.

PHILOSOPHY

February 12, 3:30 pm

Alexander Reuger, "Robust Supervenience and Emergence". 4-29 Humanities Centre.

February 25, 3:30 pm

Deborah Brown, Department of Philosophy, University of Queensland, "When Is an Action a Passion?: Descartes on Interdependent Modes of Mind and Body." 4-29 Humanities.

February 26, 3:30 pm

Calvin Normore, Department of Philosophy, University of California, Los Angeles, "What Was Contingency." 4-29 Humanities Centre.

PHYSIOLOGY

February 26, 3:30 pm

Carlos Fernandez-Patron, "A New Role for Matrix Metaloproteinases in Vascular Function." 207 Heriotage Medical Research Centre.

RENEWABLE RESOURCES

February 25, 12:30 pm

William B. McGill, "Bioavailability: Inspiration from a Soil Water Release Curve and a Bottle of Wine." 2-36 Earth Sciences Building.

U OF A CHAPTER OF SIGMA XI

February 24, 7:30 pm

David Checkel, "Future Fuels and Automobiles." 2-07 Corbett Hall.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING SERVICES

February 22, 4 pm

Patricia Hayes, "Teaching as Scholarship." 281 CAB. February 23, 2 pm

David Kahane, Kent Rondeau, and Laura Shanner, "Teaching Dossiers That Help Land Jobs" (session for Graduate Students). 281 CAB.

February 24, 2 pm

Billy Stearn, "Fostering Critical Thinking: How Do I Do It? (Even in Large Classes)." 281 CAB.

February 25, 3:30 pm

Dorothy Tovell, Toward Inclusive Science Classes." 281 CAB.



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U of A Accommodation Guide

These facilities have contracted with the University of Alberta to provide accommodations at the rates indicated. Each facility has unique features and offers something to suit everyone's taste.

To accommodate special guests to the University, reservations can be made using the Hotel Authorization Program (HAP) form which allows post-payment by the hosting department.



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EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS OFFICER DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY

The Faculty of Medicine and Dentistry invites applications for the position of executive operations officer for the Department of Dentistry. The department has dentistry, dental hygiene and graduate programs. More than 30,000 patients visit the department yearly.

This position will report to the associate dean, department chair of dentistry or his designate and will be accountable for the administrative support functions of the department. In this role, the individual will be a key member of the associate dean's team and involved in the strategic planning of the department. The ideal candidate will work closely with the senior management group to align or modify services and policies as the department evolves. Support functions include the clinics, where the individual will direct personnel and manage the financial, physical and information resources of those operations. The individual also will be responsible for staff training and development programs, communications, budgeting and finan-

cial systems, and materials, equipment and services acquisitions of the department.

Qualifications will include a successful career in administrative services following a university degree in either management or accounting. The person will be an excellent human resources manager in the health care field with superior interpersonal skills and communication abilities. Experience and functioning in a university environment will be an asset. The initial appointment will be a two-year contract with the possibility of extension or continuing appointment.

Salary Range: \$45,000 – \$65,000 per annum

Qualified candidates should send a curriculum vitae and the names of three references by February 15, 1999 to:

Dr. G. Wayne Raborn
 Associate Dean and Department Chair
 Department of Dentistry
 University of Alberta
 #3036 Dentistry/Pharmacy Building
 Edmonton, AB T6G 2N8

Previous applicants who applied for the administrative manager or clinical manager need not apply.

notices

Please send notices attention Folio 400 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, T6G 2E8 or e-mail public.affairs@ualberta.ca. Notices should be received by 3 p.m. one week prior to publication.

ABORIGINAL STUDENT INTERNSHIPS

The Provincial Museum of Alberta, Syncrude Canada Ltd. and National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation are offering two full-time, paid internships at the Provincial Museum of Alberta to aboriginal students pursuing careers in anthropology, conservation sciences, education, history, Native studies, and natural history. The internships are open to aboriginal students of good academic standing who are enrolled in an accredited college or university. Preference will be given to students who are from Alberta or who are enrolled in a program of study at an Alberta educational institution. Each internship lasts 15 weeks, from May 3 to Aug. 13, 1999. The application includes: an essay, a minimum of two reference contacts, post-secondary academic transcript and a resume. The deadline for applications is March 31, 1999. Please send your application to: National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation, 77 Yorkville Ave., Suite 33A, Toronto, Ont. M5R 1B9. Telephone: 1-800-329-9780 or Fax: 416-926-7554.

NOTICE TO PRAXAIR CYLINDER GAS CUSTOMERS

Praxair Products Inc. is scheduled to perform a cylinder count on the U of A campus during the week of March 1 – March 5, 1999. Departments are encouraged to return all empty cylinders prior to commencement of the count.

For further information, please contact Bob Camarta, Supply Management Services, at local 2250.

RRSP CONTRIBUTION LIMITS REMINDER

Revenue Canada's deadline for making RRSP contributions for the 1998 tax year is March 1, 1999. Revenue Canada provided your 1998 RRSP contribution limit on your 1997 notice of assessment or reassessment which you received when you filed your 1997 income tax return. Your limit was determined from information you provided on that return. However, if you had your 1997 return manually assessed

(filed your return on the T1 short form), your pension adjustment (PA) amended, or a past service pension adjustment (PSPA) certified subsequent to your 1997 notice of assessment, you should have received a separate statement from Revenue Canada. If you are unable to locate your 1998 RRSP contribution limit, or if you want Revenue Canada to confirm it, contact the Tax Information Phone Service (T.I.P.S.) at 423-4993. This service can be used if you have a touch-tone phone. If you do not have this type of phone, call Revenue Canada's general inquiry line. You will need to give your SIN, date of birth, and earned income reported on line 150 of your 1997 income tax return when you call. If you require additional information regarding the PA or PSPA, please contact Human Resource Services at extension 4555.

TELUS CENTRE UPDATE

Wondering why that fence is going up at the corner of 111 Street and 87th Avenue?

Construction of the TELUS Centre has begun. The parking lot at the site will be open until the end of February but the diagonal walkway by the old Health Service building has been closed off. James Dykes, university architect and project manager for the building construction, says every effort will be made to keep the impact from construction activities to a minimum and ensure the least possible disruption to university operations, staff, students, and the public. ■



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Regular Sunday Services — 6:30 p.m.

February 17 — Ash Wednesday — 7:30 p.m.
 (Holy Name parish and Our Savior parish will share this service. It will include the imposition of ashes.)

Lenten Midweek Services—7:30 p.m. (Holden Evening Prayer)

February 24	—	First Wednesday in Lent
March 3	—	Second Wednesday in Lent
March 10	—	Third Wednesday in Lent
March 17	—	Fourth Wednesday in Lent
March 24	—	Fifth Wednesday in Lent

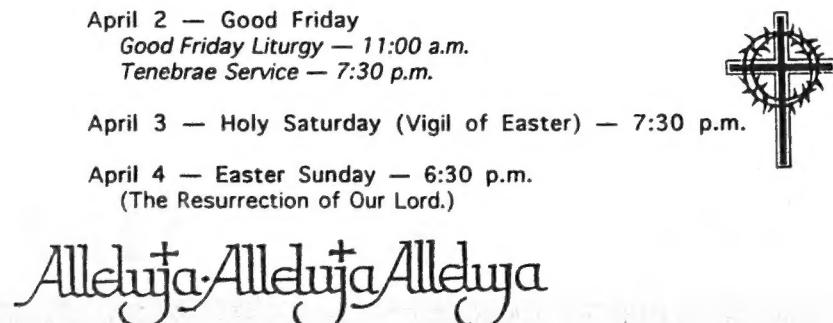
March 28 — Sunday of the Passion (Palm Sunday) —6:30 p.m.

April 1 — Maundy Thursday — 7:30 p.m.
 (Service of Holy Communion and the solemn stripping of the altar.)

April 2 — Good Friday
 Good Friday Liturgy — 11:00 a.m.
 Tenebrae Service — 7:30 p.m.

April 3 — Holy Saturday (Vigil of Easter) — 7:30 p.m.

April 4 — Easter Sunday — 6:30 p.m.
 (The Resurrection of Our Lord.)



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Draw date: Thursday, February 18, 1999 at 2 p.m.

Last issue's winner was Mai Diab, in the Dentistry/Pharmacy Building.

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events

EXHIBITIONS

FAB GALLERY

February 16 to March 7

"The Stolen Child"—this exhibition is the final visual presentation for the degree of Master of Fine Arts in Painting—Ruby J. Mah, MFA Painting. Gallery hours: Tuesday to Friday, 10 am to 5 pm; Sunday, 2 pm to 5 pm; Monday, Saturday, holidays, closed. Information: 492-2081. 1-1 Fine Arts Building.

MUSIC

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

February 12, 8 pm

Master of Music Recital—Chris Bowlby, piano. Convocation Hall, Arts Building.

February 12, 8 pm

Master of Music Recital—Heather Johnson, choral conducting. Featuring Alberta College Conservatory of Music Schola Cantorum. All Saints' Anglican Cathedral, 10035 – 103 Street.

February 21, 8 pm

Faculty Recital—Allison Storochuk, clarinet, with Greg Caisley, piano, and Ronda Metszies, cello. Admission: \$10/adult, \$5/student/senior. Convocation Hall, Arts Building.

February 22, noon

Noon Hour Organ Recital—the recital presents a variety of organ repertoire performed by students from the Department of Music. Convocation Hall, Arts Building.

WORKSHOPS

15th ANNUAL STUDENT ADVISERS CONFERENCE

March 8

"Sowing the Seeds of Success"—this conference serves to highlight student advising issues, and is an excellent forum for the gathering of information and discussion of a wide array of topics related to student advising. Those interested in presenting papers, topics or sessions relevant to student affairs, please contact John Freeman, 492-1991 or john.freeman@su.ualberta.ca. For those interested in attending the conference, please contact Lydia Lanman, 492-4689 or lydia.lanman@su.ualberta.ca.

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CENTRAL – ROSSDALE – unique contemporary home in heart of the city. Living area on upper level. Fully finished basement. February 1. \$1,500/month. Janet Jenner-Fraser, Gordon W.R. King & Assoc. Real Estate, 441-6441.

WE WOLF WILLOW ROAD – executive four bedroom, two storey fully furnished. Available March 15, 1999 – July 31, 1999. \$1350 negotiable. Janet Jenner-Fraser, Gordon W.R. King & Assoc. Real Estate, 441-6441.

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NORTH GLENORA – three bedroom, hardwood floors, five appliances. Built-in vacuum, jacuzzi, garage. \$850/month. No pets, no smokers, references, available March 1, 454-1385.

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BUSINESS

March 17, 8:15 am to 4:30 pm

The Faculty of Business, University of Alberta, in collaboration with a number of partnering agencies, is pleased to announce a one-day symposium, "Technology commercialization, collaboration, and financing the entrepreneurial venture". \$100 per person (student rate \$50). Deadline for registrations: March 10, 1999. Refreshments and a light lunch will be provided. Salon Level, Shaw Conference Centre. For information on this event contact Dr. Lloyd Steier, 492-5176 or lsteier@ualberta.ca. Website: http://www.bus.ualberta.ca/tech-com/.

HUMAN RIGHTS/EMPLOYMENT EQUITY TRAINING

February 25, 9 to 11 am

Employment Equity and Human Rights Considerations in Academic Staff Selection. Please call Joanna in the Office of Human Rights to register, 492-7325, 219 CAB.

STANDARD FIRST AID/HEARTSAVER COURSES

April and October

The Office of Environmental Health and Safety has arranged for Standard First Aid/Heartsaver courses to be held on campus once again this year. Training is comprised of two full-day sessions (8 am to 4 pm) with morning, lunch and afternoon breaks. The cost is \$80 per person. The first course will be held in early April and the last at the end of October. Registration is limited due to classroom size. For further information and registration forms please call Cindy Ferris, 492-1810 or cindy.ferris@ualberta.ca.

THE LEARNING SYMPOSIUM

April 9 and 10

Organized by Museums Alberta (Alberta's Museums Association) in partnership with the U of A's Institute for Professional Development—this Symposium aims to summarize participants' input toward a shared vision of how museums can contribute to the learning communities they serve, including that of their own staff and organizations. Registration deadline: March 19, 1999. For information please contact Tali Laurenson, Learning Coordinator at Museums Alberta, (780) 424-2657 ext. 226, fax (780) 425-1679, tali.laurenson@museumsalberta.ab.ca.

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The Council of St. Stephen's College invites Honorary Degree nominations

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- community responsibility

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- exemplary service to the college not primarily of a theological nature
- contributions to religious communities (complementary to the ecumenical and inter-faith objectives of the college)

Requests for nomination forms to:

Dolores Bell

St. Stephen's College

University of Alberta Campus

8810 - 112 Street, Edmonton, AB T6G 2J6

Phone: (780) 439-7311

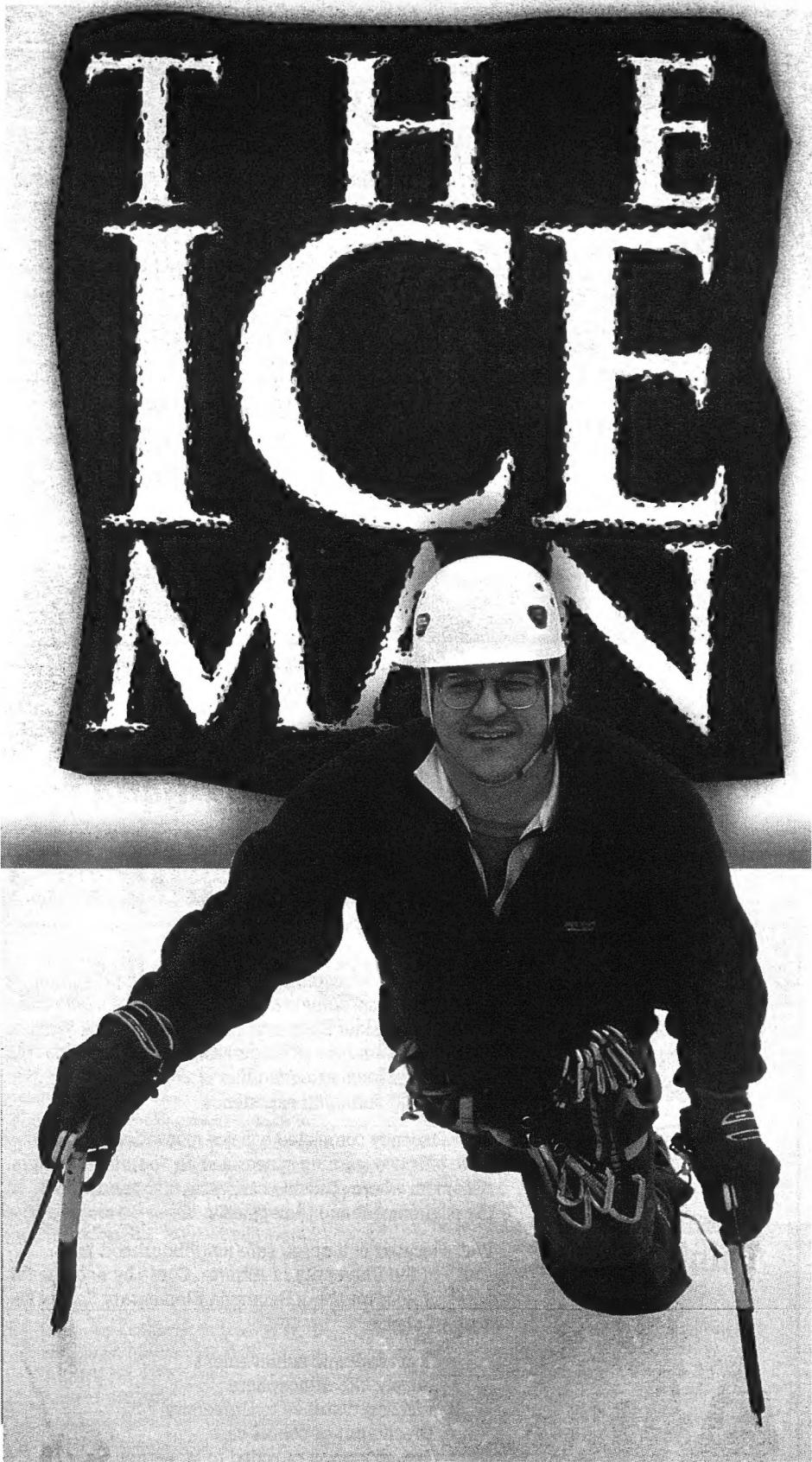
Fax: (780) 433-8875

E-mail: dbell@ualberta.ca

Deadline for nominations is April 30, 1999



St. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE
BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES, BOLDLY



By Geoff McMaster

Al Pedden loves the cold. It focuses his mind, engages his senses and makes him feel truly alive. It strips away the myriad distractions of modern life and takes him to a place climbers like to call "basically basic" — a raw, fundamental state where the only question is one of survival.

When our director of internal auditing isn't crunching numbers, he likes nothing better than to hang off an ice cliff somewhere high and remote.

"What I find most interesting is there's no one waiting for me up there but myself," he says. "[While climbing] there's isn't anybody to talk to, so it becomes a very self-analytical process. There's a lot of internal dialogue that goes on ... If you have any self-doubt about what you're doing, it gets amplified, and you have to deal with it."

Having conquered some of the more daunting climbs in the Canadian Rockies, including the summit of Mt. Robson, Pedden and his climbing buddies decided last year it was time to take the next step, one every climber dreams of — Nepal. They applied to join the Canadian Alpine Club's first expedition next September to Mt. Cho Oyu, the sixth highest mountain in the world at 8072 m with a spectacular view of nearby Everest. The route is mostly on snow and ice, the summit high enough to take climbers into the dreaded "death zone" above 6900 m where judgment can become severely impaired.

Pedden began qualifying exercises last fall to prepare for the adventure, hoping to make the elite team of eight or nine. But it was not to be, at least not this time. While attempting a fairly standard manoeuvre near Banff just a few weeks ago, he made what he calls a "rookie mistake," twisting his ankle. The slip was far from disastrous but more than enough to give him second thoughts.

"I said to myself, 'you can't do that.' So you eliminate yourself, and it's a very excruciating and painful decision to come to. But I don't want to be on the end of the rope from someone else and not be

able to do my job, because I have to live with that forever. If a climber holds himself out to be able to do something and then he can't, his reputation goes soaring through the community — which is not that big."

As disappointing as this gut-wrenching moment of truth was, however, not all was lost.

Pedden and some of his friends are planning a trip of their own next year; this time the destination is Mt. Logan in the Yukon. At 5865 m, the peak is only marginally lower than the highest mountain in North America, Mt. McKinley in Alaska at 5910 m. But because of the northern atmosphere, 6000 m in the Yukon

can feel like 7500 m in Nepal. The Yukon is also a good deal colder.

"A writer in *Rock and Ice Magazine* concluded that if you can climb Logan, you can climb Everest (8700 m), so this became a challenge to us," says Pedden. One challenge they won't have to face, however, is a financial one. Compared to the permits in Nepal running into the thousands of dollars (US), the Logan permit costs a mere 50 loonies.

Until the big day arrives, Pedden will do his best to stay in shape, prepare for the most demanding climb of his life and search out cold places to test himself further. One advantage of his life's passion, he says, is that it carries over into his job.

"When I come back here to my life, and I'm responsible as auditor for the university, I can fall into a basically basic mentality — what's truly important here for survival and the long term good?" His mountaineer's clarity of vision allows him to immediately recognize priorities "way more important than matching your shoes to your socks."

Some people call him crazy for his appetite for high ice. But for Pedden it's a kind of spiritual calling. His ultimate dream though is to someday reach the top of the world.

"I'd be damned tempted [to climb Everest]," he says. "But my personal fantasy is K2, because in mountaineering terms, it's more difficult. If somebody could get me there and pay the fees..." ■

Photos: Dwight Sabin

Al Pedden ice-climbing near Banff.

folio back page